FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, by Decree of the Court of Equity, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

2 Lots on the North side of Maiden Lane, formerly the property of Thomas L. Hybart, Esq., upon a credit of 12 and 18 months.

Lot with Dwelling House and other out houses, on the West side of Gillespie street, now occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq., on a credit of 6 months.

618 acres of Land, lying partly in Chatham and Cumberland, on the North East side of Cape Fear River, joining the lands of Grant, Barr, Brazier, and others, known as the "Buckhorn Lands,"—on a credit of 6 months.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

Jan'y 22, 1849. 51t8

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank will be opened on the first of February, at the Brick Store South East corner of Hay and Donaldson streets. Shares are $50; Capital Stock $80,000. Specie or its equivalent will be required in payment. Terms of subscription are as follows—10 per cent. when the subscription is made; 10 per cent. in 30 days; 10 per cent. in 60 days; 10 per cent. in 90 days; and 10 per cent. in 120 days; and the remainder at such times as the President and Directors of the Bank shall direct.

Books of Subscription will be opened at Salisbury, Greensborough, Wadesborough, and Washington, of which due notice will be given. The Books will remain open 60 days.

JAMES KYLE,
JOHN D STARR,
HENRY LILLY,
JAMES MARTINE,
JOHN T. GILMORE,
Commissioners.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 22, 1849. 51-10w

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

LIME! LIME!!

150 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

HOUSE AND LOT for sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th of February, at 12 o'clock, M., the House and Lot in the village of Little Rockfish, at present occupied by Buchanan Honeycutt. It is situated near the village Market House, and is a desirable residence. A liberal credit will be given for a part of the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale before the 5th February, will please apply to Mrs. Susannah Powell, or Wm. M. C. H. Brady, in Fayetteville.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.

Fayetteville, Jan. 18, 1849. 2wpd

NOTICE.

THE PATENT NETTING LOOM, invented by Mr. John McMullen, of Baltimore, Md., is now in full and successful operation, and is producing a most beautiful article of Netting, suitable for fishing nets, seines, fly nets for horses, &c., which can be supplied to dealers or consumers of the article, at a price far below that of a similar article produced by hand, and is in every respect decidedly superior. Uniformity in the meshes, perfect knots, and almost entire freedom from knots in the twine, adds very much to the beauty and perfection of the work of this machine.

Fishermen, dealers in seines and seine twine, and manufacturers of fly nets, &c., are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens of this article, at No. 74½ Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

WM. E. HOOPER.

Jan'y 15, 1849. 51-13w

The Nature, Causes, Symptoms and Cure
OF DISEASES OF THE
THROAT AND LUNGS.

The Difference between Bronchitis, Clergyman's Sore Throat, and Consumption,

WITH a new and certain method of ascertaining the existence of the last named Disease, in its earliest stages, with numerous illustrations by facts and cases. By S. W. Hall, M. D., and W. W. Hall, A. M. M. D.

☞ Price 25 cents. For sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. 51

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1848.

Catharine Bain, *versus* John Bain, Peter Bain, Duncan McDougald, Daniel McDougald, Alexander McDougald, Alexander McPhail, Daniel McPhail, David McPhail, Edward McPhail, Michael McPhail, Colin McDonald and wife Elizabeth, and Effy Williams, heirs at law of Barbara McDougald.

Petition for the sale of a Slave.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Duncan McDougald, Daniel McDougald, Alexander McDougald, Alexander McPhail, Daniel McPhail, David McPhail, Edward McPhail, Michael McPhail, Colin McDonald and wife Elizabeth, and Effy Williams, formerly Effy McPhail, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made according to act of Assembly, notifying the said non-residents personally to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of Dec'r, A. D. 1848. 51-6w] J. McLAURIN.

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM desirous of selling the Lands on which I reside, containing about Eleven Hundred Acres, situated on the West side of Little Pee Dee, 15 miles above where the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road will cross that stream. Productive soil, adapted to the cultivation of Corn or Cotton,—a fine Reed range, fenced,—good water and a healthy situation, are some of the inducements. The terms will be made accommodating to an approved purchaser.

MALCOM CLARK.

Marlboro'ville, S. C., Jan. 2, 1849. 49-6wpd

LARGE SALE OF GOODS
AT AUCTION.

THE copartnership of John Huske & Son being dissolved, the Subscriber will, on the 6th February, proceed to sell the entire STOCK OF GOODS.

The Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Nails, &c. &c. The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold.

JAS. HUSKE, Surviving Partner
of John Huske & Son.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auc't'r.

Jan'y 5, 1849. 49t8

☞ The terms of sale will be 3, 4, 6, and 12 months' credit. Particulars at the sale.

BOSTON LINE of PACKETS.

THE following Vessels will sail regularly between Boston and Wilmington, N. C., viz:

Brig WM. NICKELS, Capt. Jas. Leighton.
Schr. MINNESOTA, Capt Gilbert Leighton.

The above vessels are of the first class, and are commanded by experienced navigators.

HUNTING & TUFTS,
Boston.
HARRISS & DRAKE,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 11, 1849. 50-3m

500,000 Bricks Wanted.

ON Saturday the 27th instant, contracts for making FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND Bricks will be let out at the Tyson Mineral Springs, in Anson county.

A. B. SMITH.

Jan. 15, 1849. 50-3w

GARDEN SEEDS.

WE have received our annual supply of Landreth's celebrated GARDEN SEEDS, warranted genuine, and of the crop of 1848.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Jan'y 15, 1849. 50-3w

UNITED STATES'
Wholesale Clothing Warehouse!!

LEWIS & HANFORD,
Nos. 252 & 256 Pearl Street,
(Between Fulton st. and Barling Slip,)
NEW YORK,

HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTHING
IN THE
UNITED STATES,
Adapted to the Southern and Southwestern Market:!

In the article of
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
We keep an endless variety.

ALSO THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL CLOTHING
AND
COVERED HATS
In the World.

Plain and Fashionable Clothing, of all kinds.

LEWIS & HANFORD,
Nos. 252 & 256 Pearl St.

Jan'y 12, 1849. 50-10w

RALEIGH
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the first of January.

Tuition payable in advance.

Applications for admission may be made to

J. M. LOVEJOY, Principal.

Raleigh, Dec. 13. 46-9w

Almanacs! Almanacs! Almanacs!

DR. D. JAYNE would respectfully inform the public, that he publishes annually, for gratuitous distribution, by himself and all his Agents, an Almanac, called

Jayne's Medical Almanac and Guide to Health.

The calculations for this Almanac are made with great care and accuracy and for five different Latitudes and Longitudes, so as to make them equally useful as a Calendar in every part of the United States and British North America. They are printed on good paper, and with handsome new type, and are neatly bound, and besides being the neatest and most accurate Calendar printed in the United States, they contain a large amount of valuable information, suited to the wants of all, and of that kind too, which cannot be found in books.

His CATALOGUE OF DISEASES, with remarks and directions for their removal, is really invaluable, and make them welcome visiters in every house they enter. Every family should possess at least one of these Annuals. His Almanac for 1849 is now ready for distribution, of which he designs to publish at least TWO MILLIONS, in order that every family in the United States and British America may be furnished with a copy.

Families can obtain these Almanacs GRATIS of SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent for the sale of Dr. Jayne's celebrated Family Medicines.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 11, 1849. 50-3w

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains: 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

NEW BOOKS.

THE Am. Almanac, 1849; the Psalmist; Xenophon's Anabasis; Smiley's Arithmetic; Collot's series of French Books; Gulliver's Travels; Æsop's Fables; Combe's Physiology.

Lube's Equity Pleading; Stephen on Pleading; The Amaranth, 1849; Friendship's Offering, 1849; The Snow Flake, 1849; The Garland, 1849.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 8.

Fayetteville Commission and Forwarding House.

ANY article sent to J. R. WHITAKER, in Fayetteville, N. C., to sell on Commission, or to Forward, shall be promptly attended to, and an account of sales remitted punctually, as soon as sold. All who favor me with their custom may rest assured that I will use every means in my power to sell quick and to the best advantage.

Dec. 30, 1848. 49-4w

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having associated his son NATHAN with him in business, it will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of H. Branson & Son.

H. BRANSON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are earnestly requested to call and settle without delay. All those failing to do so will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Officer.

H. BRANSON.

Jan'y 1, 1849. 48-1m

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard, Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to

J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.

Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and Cap at $1 50 " Cap Paper } per ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25, 1848.

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Dunglisson's Human Physiology.
" Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
" Medical Dictionary.
" Practice of Medicine.
" New Remedies.
Magendie's Physiology.
Guy's Forensic Medicine.
Wood's Practice of Medicine.
Meig's on Females and their Diseases.
Pancoast's Wistar's Anatomy.
Dickson's Practice.
Wilson's Human Anatomy.
Watson's Practice of Physic.
Eberle's Practice.
" Therapeutics.
" On Children.
Hooper's Dictionary.
Christison & Griffith's Dispensatory.
Druitt's Modern Surgery.
Sargent's Minor ditto.
Mayne's Dispensatory and Formulary.
Ellis's Medical Formulary.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Ewell's Medical Companion.
McLellan's Surgery;
Budd on the Diseases of the Liver.
Condie " " of Children.
Lawrence on the Eye.
Dewee's System of Midwifery.
" On Children.
" On Females.
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin.
Churchill's Midwifery.
Bartlett's Treatise on Fevers.
Burrow's on Cerebral Circulation.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, &c.
Horner's Anatomy and Histology.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Griffith's Medical Botany.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia, *with plates.*
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

E. J. HALE.

Sailor's dread of Friday.—"Columbus sailed from Spain on Friday, discovered land on Friday, and re-entered the port of Palos on Friday. These curious coincidences should have sufficed, one might think, to dispel the superstitious dread still so prevalent of commencing a voyage on that day."

To our certain knowledge, the keel of the old Ironsides was laid on Friday, she was launched on Friday, went to sea on Friday, fought her first battle on Friday, and discovered she had lost Gen. Jackson's figure-head on Friday.

Richmond Republican.

They tell a story of a man out West, who had a hare lip upon which he performed an operation himself by inserting into the opening a piece of chicken flesh—it adhered and filled up the space admirably. This was all well enough until, in compliance with the prevailing fashion, he attempted to raise moustaches, when one side grew hair and the other feathers.

ADDRESS OF T. L. CLINGMAN,
ON THE RECENT SENATORIAL ELECTION.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

Having, fellow citizens, taken this preliminary view of the condition of things, I come now to speak of the recent occurrences. After the election in August last, it was ascertained that there was a tie between parties, on joint ballot, in the general assembly. It, therefore, seemed uncertain whether a Whig Senator could be chosen without Democratic aid. It was also then believed (rightly, as the event has shown) that the Hon. Geo. E. Badger would not receive all the Whig votes, even in the East, and there was no reason to suppose that he could receive the support of any Democrat. It was also known to my friends that two or three gentlemen elected as Democrats, were willing, from considerations purely personal, to vote for me against even a Democratic nominee. It was obvious, therefore, that it would be in the power of the Whig party to elect a Whig Senator by a majority of six, if they should determine to give their support as a party to a certain individual. My friends imagined that public considerations might, in such a contingency, induce them to take this course. Besides this, there was a feeling, which has recently been gaining strength most rapidly, that the western members owed it as a high duty to their constituents not to submit longer to the unjust exclusion of all western men from public stations. I also learned that, in addition to the opposition to Mr. Badger in the East, one of the Western Whig members, before I saw or had any communication with him either direct or indirect, had expressed a determination, in the strongest language, not to vote for the incumbent in any event.

Being in Raleigh, on my way to this place, when the legislature assembled, and understanding fully the condition of things, I advised my personal friends to make no opposition to Mr. Badger's election. In fact, I went so far as to state that I should, if a member, have felt bound by my former course to yield so far to party obligations as to cast my vote for him as the nominee of the party. I further advised them to act as they preferred individually, with reference to attending the caucus, but that they should not make any effort there for me individually. Some of them attended, while others stayed away—those who went throwing their votes on other persons, in compliance with what they regarded as my wishes. Lest it should be supposed that I ought to have urged upon them the propriety of supporting the incumbent, I must premise, in the first place, that no personal friend of mine should either have obstacles thrown in his way by me, or fail of success for want of any aid of mine, but that the circumstances out of which my personal difficulty with Mr. Badger grew would, as far as it is possible for any thing to do, relieve me from all obligation to *electioneer* for him as a candidate for the Senate; and secondly, that though opposed to him personally, yet, if public considerations existed, I should have yielded to them—as, for example, if the incumbent had been a man of eminent ability, whose absence would have been felt in the public councils. It is hardly necessary for me to state that no such condition of things as this existed, or that few well-informed men will dispute that there are in the State at least a dozen individuals, any one of whom is as well qualified personally for the station as the present incumbent, and the election of most of whom would, as a party movement, have been much more advantageous to those with whom I act politically.

It may be further remarked, that so far was he from being the choice of the State generally, that the opinion was by no means uncommon at Raleigh that he was not the first choice, even of a majority of the Whig members, though nominated by the system which I shall presently explain.

His being the incumbent was decidedly in his favor; though the stratagem by which he was elevated two years ago greatly impaired, if it did not entirely deprive him of this advantage.

Before leaving Raleigh, I expressed a wish to my friends that I should not be put in nomination, unless it should be ascertained, after balloting, that Mr. Badger could not be elected. I further stated to them, that whatever course they might in the end resolve to take would be acquiesced in and sustained by me. It was then supposed that the election would be postponed until the vacancy from Yancey should be supplied; but a vote was suddenly ordered at an earlier day, and some of my friends took the responsibility of voting against the nominee. Being at once requested by them to return to Raleigh, after consultation here with some of those political friends in whose judgment I had most confidence, I acceded to their request. On my arrival there, I learned that they had decided to run me as an independent candidate, on grounds hereafter to be considered. Availing myself of all the time afforded me to collect information, before the balloting began I submitted to my friends the opinion that it was not, under the circumstances, advisable to make a stand. They, however, with my acquiescence, decided on a different course. After the first vote occurred, I again desired such of them as I met to vote for one of the other gentlemen then in nomination, (Messrs. Badger and Swain;) but they preferred a different course. After the third ballot had occurred, but before the result was announced, Mr. Farmer, in accordance with the opinion then expressed by me, changed his vote so as to elect Mr. Badger. This he could not even then have accomplished but for the fact that the Democratic Senator from Stokes withheld his vote on some understanding with Mr. Badger's friends, while another member of the same party was absent from sickness. Before, however, stating the reasons for this change, I must advert to one other matter. Shortly after my arrival in Raleigh, I received a letter from several gentlemen of the Democratic party, containing inquiries as to my opinions on certain points. It was my impression, at first, that the situation in which I found myself placed was such as to excuse me from answering their inquiries; but a moment's reflection satisfied me that I was in error in taking this view. The members of the legislature are made by the constitution the electors of the Senator. As the Senator, when chosen, is under our system supposed to represent the views and feelings of the State, and as the members of the legislature, in making the selection, act for and are responsible to their constituents, they have a right to know the opinions of the person for whom they may reasonably expect to vote; and no gentleman, either a candidate or willing to accept the station, has, in my judgment, a right to withhold an expression of his opinions on important subjects.

With these views my reply was dictated. It was written immediately after the receipt of their letter, without consultation with any one. It was written to those whose views were, in many respects, different from my own, but who were gentlemen of high character and standing, actuated, as I well knew, only by elevated, honorable, and patriotic motives; and therefore my statement to them was couched in language the most respectful and courteous, and yet sufficiently intelligible that there might be no misunderstanding between us. I now give the letter and my reply thereto.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. the 18th, 1848.

Hon. Thomas L. Clingman—Dear Sir: The position you occupy in relation to the election of United States Senator, now pending before the legislature of this State, justifies us (we think) in respectfully propounding to you the following interrogatories, to-wit:

1st. Do you believe it expedient that Congress should charter a United States Bank? And if a member of the Senate, would you vote for chartering such an institution?

2dly. Are you in favor of the repeal of the Tariff of 1846? Or of a modification thereof, affecting, materially, the principles of said law?

3dly. Are you in favor of the repeal of the law establishing the Independent Treasury?

Duty. Do you believe that Congress has the constitutional power to legislate upon the subject of the existence of slavery in the Territories of the United States?

Believing that you are prepared rightly to appreciate the motives which prompt us to submit you these inquiries, we respectfully solicit an early answer to this communication.

We have the honor to be,
your obedient serv'ts,
C. GRAVES,
GEO. BOWER,
W. H. THOMAS,
D. W. COURTS,
A. H. SHUFORD,
S. J. PERSON.

Reply of Hon. T. L. Clingman to the committee.

RALEIGH, Dec. 18, 1848.

Gentlemen: I have before me your letter of today asking my opinion in relation to certain subjects therein referred to. You state, as a reason for desiring to know my opinions, that an election is now pending for the station of Senator of the U. States before your body. Agreeing fully with you in the opinion, that under our republican system of government the constitutional electors of the Senator have a right to know the views of all persons from among whom they may be called upon to make a selection, I give you my opinions most cheerfully. Having adopted no sentiments but those which I am willing that all the world should know and fully understand, I regret that circumstances put it out of my power to give you more than the outlines of my views at this time.

And first. In relation to the establishment of a National Bank, I have had occasion to say, repeatedly, in public addresses during the past year, that I did not believe there was, in any quarter, a disposition to create such an institution, and that the state of the country, as well as the condition of the public mind, furnished decisive objections to any such measure should the movement be made.

Secondly. With reference to the existing Tariff laws, though not in favor of their repeal, yet I am induced to believe that some modifications are necessary. As, however, there are hundreds of items embraced, it would be impossible for me to designate now, even if I had the time, the precise alterations that might be found necessary. Believing that while some of the duties may be too high, others are too low, perhaps, I should desire to be left free to act, when alterations are proposed, as my judgment, actuated by all the information I could obtain, should decide to be right. I feel at liberty to say, however, that I should be opposed to the re-establishment of the Tariff of 1842, or any other *dead* tariff, but should desire, that any alterations which might be made should be engrafted by way of amendments to the existing laws.

Thirdly. I have been informed from the highest sources, that the existing law establishing the Independent Treasury is of such a character that it is not executed according to all the requirements, and have reason to believe that the Secretary of the Treasury has found it impracticable to have all its details enforced in practice. I have no doubt but that some alterations should be made in the present system, but am not prepared to say to what extent these alterations should go. As, however, the Secretary of the Treasury has, to my own knowledge, made deposites in the State banks, in some instances in violation of the existing law, as I understand it, I think it probable, that in that particular, at least, there should be such alteration as would leave the proper discretion in the Government officers.

Fourthly. With reference to the powers and duties of Congress over the Territories of the United States as far as slavery is concerned, I would beg leave, in the first place, to refer you to my speech of the last session for my views in detail. I have there stated that I consider the adoption of what is commonly called the Wilmot proviso, or the exclusion of slavery from the Territories of the United States, as being, in my judgment, as gross a violation of the Constitution as the Government could possibly commit. A violation of such a character as would justify the Southern States in resisting its execution by all the means in their power, because unjust and degrading to them.

Should you, gentlemen, find this outline of my opinions less full than you might desire, I trust you will attribute its deficiencies to the hasty manner in which they have been drawn up, rather than to any disposition on my part to conceal my views.

While I admit that I should be highly gratified if I were placed in the Senate of the United States by the constitutional electors, I am not willing to obtain any, much less so high a station, by concealing or withholding my views. I am sure that you, gentlemen, would neither respect me as a man, or support me as a candidate, if you regarded me as capable of deception. Having been placed by my friends in the position of an independent candidate, and believing that the South will need all the strength in the next Senate of the United States that it can possibly have under the Constitution, I should feel proud of the distinction, if conferred on me, and would use my best efforts to advance the interests, in the first place, of my constituents, and secondly, to promote the welfare and honor of our common country.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am, your obedient servant,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

Messrs C. Graves, Geo. Bower, W. H. Thomas, D. W. Courts, A. H. Shuford, S. J. Person.

On looking over my letter thus hastily written, I find nothing which, on reflection, I desire to change; nothing in it which differs materially from the views entertained by the sagacious and wise men of that party with which I have always acted. In short, it is their opinion that a National Bank will not, and ought not, under existing circumstances, be brought forward; and that the Tariff and Independent Treasury laws must undergo changes, though there may be some diversity of opinion as to the extent of these changes. With reference to the last of these, I may further remark, that but three modes of keeping and disbursing the public revenue have been at any time, as far as I know, recommended. As to the first, a National Bank, I have remarked sufficiently.—Secondly, the State bank deposite system, never a favorite with the Whigs, and which signally failed under Mr. Van Buren's administration; and, thirdly, the Sub treasury, or Independent Treasury as it was called. This last system, though modified and changed from what it was when first advocated, is still in such a form that it has been found impracticable to execute it in all respects. The fact that, during the existence of the Mexican war, there have been loans and large emissions of Treasury notes, has alleviated the effects of the system on the business of the country. Whether to avoid the cost of transporting specie from point to point, and of creating various places of deposite, drafts would be issued under proper restrictions, and deposites be made, in certain cases, in State banks, are questions hereafter to be discussed and decided. With reference to this whole subject, as well as to the Tariff, I expressly left myself free to act as I might hereafter think right.

With regard to the last subject, that of slavery in the territories, I referred particularly to my speech of the last session, quoting from memory substantially an extract or two. This being, as far as I know, the only subject on which those gentlemen regarded Mr. Badger and myself as differing, I considered it as fortunate for me that I had it in my power to refer to a full exposition of my views, made public several months before his speech on the same subject, and thereby relieving me from any suspicion of having sought to make an issue with him on the question as a means of defeating him.

As far as the propriety of receiving support from political opponents is concerned, it has been expressly sanctioned by both of the great parties of the State. In 1842, the Democratic party being in a majority, nominated, as their senatorial candidate, the Honorable Bedford Brown, and the Honorable R. M. Saunders opposed him as an independent candidate, sustained by a minority of his own party. After a number of ballotings had taken place, the Whigs determined to abandon their own nominee and support Judge Saunders. In the caucus at which this decision was made, Mr. Badger and myself were both present; and though he made a speech in favor of adhering to the Whig nominee, while I, in reply to him, took the other side, yet, as soon as it was determined by a very decisive vote that the party should support Judge Saunders, there was a general acquiescence in the effort to carry out the object. The Whigs having thus decided that it was right for them to support Judge Saunders, could not regard it as wrong for him to receive that support. The course of a majority of the Democratic members, in the present case, is evidence that they find nothing in it to condemn. As far as I was individually concerned, there was, as I have already shown, no obstacle in the way of my occupying such a position. Gen. Taylor took the ground that he, as an independent candidate, would accept nominations either from Whig or Democratic meetings; yet this position of his did not seem objectionable to the Whig party generally, or the National Convention could not have nominated him even after his nomination there, he, with the continued support of his party, avowed his willingness to receive nominations and support from Democratic associations of men. But my own case is more favorable than even this. The Democrats, as a party, did not make me their nominee. They, in fact, as I have learned, determined to make no nomination, but to leave each gentleman free to act as he preferred. There was obviously no impropriety in my receiving their support, standing, as I did, in the attitude of an independent candidate. On the contrary, I feel that I have a right to be justly proud of such support, given not in obedience to party requisitions or for the advancement of party interests, but in opposition to party organization and against party prejudices; given from high and patriotic considerations of public duty; a support doubly honorable from the circumstances under which it was extended, as well as from the character and position of those who tendered it.

There is another circumstance worthy of being mentioned in this connexion. To induce a Democratic Senator from Stokes to support Mr. Badger, I learn that it was proposed that his friends should agree to divide that county centrally, as he desired to have it done. Though the Whigs generally were unwilling to agree to vote for the measure until they should, on examination, be satisfied of its propriety, yet I was credibly informed that there were some of his active supporters who declared that they were willing to "go it blind." Those very persons who professed themselves willing to sell their votes in a matter affecting seriously the rights and interests of other persons, to induce thereby a Democrat to vote for Mr. Badger, and who was thus induced to decline voting, are, nevertheless, violent in their denunciations of me, because Democrats voluntarily, from a sense of public duty, think proper to support me. Again, in other elections some of his leading supporters have abandoned the Whig candidates and voted for Democrats without drawing on themselves one word of censure from those newspapers that have denounced my friends, not because they voted for Democrats, but simply because they did not vote for a particular Whig candidate. The reason, however, for the distinction in the cases, is to be found in the fact that these persons were thereby favoring the proteges of the central junto, while my friends were acting in opposition to their views.

But the question will be asked, fellow-citizens, why did I assent to my friends yielding, in any event? Why, since my vote was increasing at each ballot rapidly, and since it was understood that some Whigs intended, if I came near an election, to change their votes from Mr. Badger to me, and thereby elect me, why was not the contest prolonged to the last moment? Had there been no other motive for the course of my friends than to secure my election to the Senate, this would have been done. But the leading object they had in view was to assert the right of their section of the State to a share in the public honors; and a great stride had been made in that direction by demonstrating that they and I had the courage to assert that right against all the power and influence which the central clique could bring to bear on us. It had not only been shown that there was a spirit of independence aroused in the hearts of Western representatives, a feeling of self-respect, and a regard for the rights of their constituents, but it had also been shown that they had the *power* to resist the central action. In short, it had been demonstrated that the incumbent could not succeed without their aid, much as it might be *contemned*. They had shown, that under the impulses of a spirit of manly independence they lacked neither the *power nor the will* to resist. It is by no means certain that this leading object would have been advanced by securing a different result in the contest. Had I been elected, it might, with more appearance of plausibility, have been alleged that the only motive to action had been a personal one, viz., a desire to advance a particular person. Had it simply resulted in the overthrow of Mr. Badger, and the election of some third person, it might still have been set down to the score of malice against a particular individual. Yet the resistance would have been persevered in but for considerations which I am about to state. My position was one of great delicacy and embarrassment. In the first place, I was, seemingly, in opposition to the great body of the Whigs—of that party, to the promotion of whose success the efforts of my political life had been directed. Secondly, it was manifest that a number of Democrats were averse to voting for any Whig, and were standing out in the contest between Mr. Badger and myself.—They having shown themselves thus unwilling to vote after repeated trials, was I under any obligations to hold on till it was seen whether they would be dragged, by the force of circumstances, into my support? Or was it not magnanimous on my part to relieve them from such an alternative? But there was, in the third place, a consideration which was controlling with me. A majority of the members from my own district, but with whose motives I find no fault, were acting against me.—I have never yet, fellow citizens, sought, or been willing to receive, a public trust against the wishes of a majority of those persons in my own section, those to whom I am best known personally. It is true I did not believe that these gentlemen fairly represented the views of their own section. I did not believe, nor do I now believe, that Mr. Badger was the choice of the majority of our district, or even that he could have beaten me before the people in any one of the twelve counties comprising it. Whether I am right in this, none are so well qualified to judge as you, gentlemen; still, had I taken the office under the circumstances, I should, apparently, not have been sustained by the general feeling of my own section. I was not willing, therefore, that a contest for my personal advancement should be prolonged under such circumstances. As I was then informed, I had doubts at least; and in a personal matter, where one has doubt, it is safest for him to decide against himself. The result may have disappointed several persons whose position was not so well understood by the public. I mean those who were desirous that Mr. Badger should be defeated, but who, nevertheless, appeared to be his most decided and clamorous supporters. They being anxious that he should be broken down and gotten off the field to make way for other candidates, were still zealous for him in seeming, with a view of being themselves in a better position for the race. Being confident that my friends would stand out and defeat him, they felt at liberty to play the game very strongly against them. I submit humbly to these gentlemen, that when they were joining in the general clamor against my friends, and increasing as much as possible the difficulty of their position by throwing their own weight on them, to them so I submit it, that they have really no right to complain that they would not, for their benefit, bear the burden indefinitely. As it was, those young men exhibited in that trying position a perseverance, a moral firmness, a high courage, in defence of the liberty and independence of their section, worthy of the days when Harmodius and Aristogito overthrew the tyranny at Athens.

(To be continued.)

The French Presidential Election.—The following is the final state of the polls, as addressed by the committee of the Assembly to the Moniteur:

Number of voters in the 86 departments, not including Algiers,	7,449,471	
No. of votes expressed,	7,426,252	
Maj. of votes expressed,	3,713,127	
Louis Napoleon Bonaparte,		5,534,520
Cavaignac,		1,448,302
Ledru Rollin,		371,431
Raspail,		36,964
Lamartine,		17,914
Changarnier,		4,887
Divers votes,		12,434
		7,426,252
Unconstitutional votes,		23,219
Total as above,		7,449,471

News from California.—The New York Commercial publishes the following extract from a letter, dated Oct. 25, which it declares to be from a pefectly reliable source:

"I cannot get men at even $15 a day to put up the buildings I want. At this rate they will not work over six or seven hours. This is not so surprising, when I assure you that several persons of my acquaintance, who have returned, averaged $1000 per diem in gold digging. Gold is now so much more abundant than money, that it is worth eight dollars per ounce payable in coin."

Another letter from the Gold Region, says "*bread is getting to be scarcer than gold.*" The writer says, that those who land on the coast with money in their pockets, do very well, but advises no one to come unless he can calculate upon a surplus after paying for his passage."

Cotton Seed Extractor.—The Northern papers are describing at length a new invention for extracting the seed of the cotton plant. It is of the simplest construction, composed mainly of two cylinders, closely set together, a feeder, and the ordinary fan. The cotton containing the seeds is thrown on the feeder, from which it is taken by the cylinders, which extract the seeds whole, the cotton being passed by the fan into a receiver. The quantity of cotton cleaned by this machine, it is said, will far exceed that by the ordinary saw-gin now in use, and a third less power is required to keep it in operation. By this method the texture and length of the fibre is completely preserved, the value of the cotton will be greatly enhanced, and the intrinsic worth is increased from a cent to a cent and a half per pound. It is calculated that a thousand pounds of cotton can be extracted in the same space of time that is required to extract twenty-four pounds by the common saw-gin. The machine may be worked for ten years without requiring repair.

A New Game to Play at.—On Friday of last week a couple of rowdies, one of them named Powell and the other Bonaparte Boyce, got into a frolic near Dixville in Mercer county, and agreed to cut throats for a quart of whiskey. After a few slashes, Powell severed Boyce's jugular and the latter died immediately. Boyce was formerly known by many in this city. He was of a highly respectable family, and a man of fine talents and education.

Louisville (Ky.) Journal, 13th.

Legislative Indignation.—The Legislature of Arkansas, a short time since, indignantly changed the name of a county from Van Buren to Cass. The amendments to the *bill* were amusing. One was to the *effect*, that all children named Martin Van Buren should hereafter be called Lewis Cass.

A Doctor's Affidavit.—A highwayman named Bollard, conf

North Carolina Legislature.

REMARKS OF MR. WILLIAM B. SHEPARD,

In Senate, Tuesday, Jan'y 16, 1849,

On the Resolutions of the House of Commons on the subject of Slavery.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That the States came into the Union as equals; and that the citizens of each State are entitled to equal rights, privileges and immunities, under the Constitution of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of the Convention, by which the Federal Constitution was framed, clearly demonstrate that the institution of slavery was maturely considered; and that the Union of the States was finally secured by incorporating into that instrument distinct and ample guarantees of the rights of the Slaveholder.

3. *Resolved*, That we view with deep concern and alarm the constant aggressions on the rights of the Slaveholder by certain reckless politicians at the North; and that the recent proceedings of Congress on the subject of slavery are fraught with mischief—well calculated to disturb the peace of our country, and should call forth the earnest and prompt disapprobation of every friend of the Union.

4. *Resolved*, That the enactment of any Law by Congress, which shall abolish slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia, or shall directly or indirectly restrict the citizens of any of the States of the right of emigrating with their slave property into any of the territories of the United States, and of exercising ownership over the same while in said territories, will be an act not only of gross injustice and wrong, but the exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution, and never contemplated by the framers thereof.

5. *Resolved*, That while we do not intend hereby to be understood as conceding that Congress has the power under the Constitution to enact a law prohibiting slavery in any portion of the territories of the United States; yet, for the sake of preserving the peace and promoting the perpetuity of the Union, we are willing that the basis of the Missouri Compromise should be adopted in reference to the recently acquired territories of New Mexico and California, by extending the line thus agreed upon to the Pacific Ocean.

6. *Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Speaker of the Senate and House of Commons, and forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they be laid before their respective Houses.

Mr. SHEPARD commenced by saying, that he promised the Senate on yesterday, when they agreed to make these resolutions the order of this day at 11 o'clock, that he would occupy but little of their time, he would now strictly comply with that promise.

He would at an earlier period of the session have introduced the subject of these resolutions to the attention of the Senate, but as a move had been made on the subject in the other branch of the Legislature, he preferred for various reasons, with which it is not now necessary to trouble the Senate, to await the action of that House.

The session of the Legislature is now drawing rapidly towards its close, and he was sorry to say, the House of Commons has not yet finally acted on these resolutions, and he was afraid the session will pass off, and leave them among the mass of lumber upon their table.

Mr. Speaker, the people of North Carolina, the whole South, expect us to speak out boldly and without disguise, on this interesting and all important subject.

In my judgment, sir, it will be an indelible stigma upon the character of this Legislature, if it adjourns without a final and decisive action on these resolutions.

It is idle to say the resolutions are abstractions and will produce no result; if so, then your constitution is an abstraction, and all the guarantees you possess for the quiet and peaceable enjoyment of your slave property are abstractions, and you must be content hereafter to hold that property not under the sanction of a Constitution, which we have sworn to obey, but at the will and caprice of northern masses.

Sir, I am no alarmist, but I cannot look at what is now passing in Washington City, without serious apprehensions for the result. Since the commencement of this session, *we have seen the House of Representatives make an unprovoked and wanton attack upon the rights and property of the slaveholder in the District of Columbia*; an attack so outrageous that most of the Southern members, without distinction of party, have been obliged to meet in convention to resist it. And shall this Legislature look on as unconcerned and idle spectators, without offering the slightest encouragement to those gentlemen who are fighting our battles and contending for our rights? I hope not, sir. I hope that North Carolina will at least be spared that ignominy.

It is a common practice now-a-days, when a move is made in defence of Southern rights and institutions, to raise the cry of Nullification and Disunion in order to alarm our loyal and peace-loving population. Such a cry as this cannot deter me from doing my duty. At a time when nullification had many ardent admirers in North Carolina, when it was the favorite doctrine with most of the leading politicians in my district, I opposed it as an unconstitutional move, and a remedy worse than the disease. If South Carolina erred in her resort to nullification upon such a subject as the Tariff, is it therefore wise or statesmanlike in us, situated as we are, to brand all resistance of federal power as dangerous to the Union?

It will be a sad day for North Carolina when our Legislature tolerates such folly as this. Upon the subject of slavery the South stands isolated from the rest of the Union. We have in fact, sir, the whole world at war against that institution as it now exists among us; and whether we desire it or not, the whole Southern country must stand or fall together.

The institution of slavery is so deeply engrafted in our social relations that it cannot be eradicated by Legislation. The ruin and desolation which England has brought upon her West India Colonies, ought to satisfy every man of sense that Legislation cannot touch this subject with the least intention, without producing incalculable evil. And yet sir, when every mail comes laden to our halls with the most undoubted testimony of the daring recklessness of Congress, we are told we must be quiet, your resolutions may disturb the Union—as if an Union of freemen could ever be permanent upon any other principle than that of equal and impartial justice to all its members. There is not now, nor has there been for years past, the slightest possibility of the dissolution of the union of these States. We are too closely united by the ties of interest ever to divide—the people would not know how to begin to divide. Our northern brethren, with all their clamorous sympathy for negroes, have no idea of pushing things to that extremity. They know too well who it is that gets the real benefit from your rice fields, your cotton fields and sugar plantations, ever to separate from such rich possessions.

They will keep up the clamor about slavery as long as they can make political capital out of it—as long as they can sow division in our ranks, and rob us in detail of our equal rights and privileges as members of the Union. The boldest infractions of the Constitution which have taken place for years, were upon this subject of slavery by two leading Northern States, Massachusetts and New York, who openly and shamelessly repudiated that plain feature of the Constitution, which gives to the Southern Slaveholder, the right to recover his fugitive slave. South Carolina talked of nullifying an obnoxious law of Congress, but New York and Massachusetts practised it; and yet we have never heard the Union was in danger from their acts, but when a Southern man remonstrates against such unconstitutional aggressions upon his property, he is told to be quiet, he is pursuing an abstraction.

In my judgment, sir, the only disunion we need fear, is a disunion among ourselves. United, we can bid defiance to all our enemies; divided, "none so poor as to do us reverence." There is one fertile source of division in our ranks, *the power and patronage of the Federal Government*. Washington alone, with its brilliant official stations, is worthy the ambition of aspiring genius; the Northern press, with its thousand blasts, can alone waft reputations to the remotest corners of the Republic. It is not then, sir, very surprising, that the poor South should be regarded as an abstraction, the rich and teeming North a substantial reality. Let us then, as the temptation to stray is very great, keep a vigilant eye upon our public servants; let us pass the resolutions before us, that gentlemen may know what are our sentiments upon the subjects which now agitate our public councils. If ever that glorious motto of the gallant Decatur, "our country, right or wrong we go with her," was true, it is so in the South on the subject of slavery. When this institution is assailed from without its borders, the man who can stop to calculate the cost of defending it, is no Southern man in feeling. If it be an evil, those people who endure it, are the sole and exclusive judges of the mode and method of redress.

There is, Mr. Speaker, a manifest propriety, and an urgent necessity for the passage of these resolutions at this session. It is in vain to disguise the fact, that the speech and vote of one of our Senators, Mr. Badger, upon the Compromise Bill of the last session of Congress, was much disapproved of by many Whigs throughout North Carolina; a disapprobation which required the most stringent party drill in this Legislature to overcome. They were surprised that a gentleman representing the large slaveholding interest of North Carolina, could not on that subject have acted with the great body of Southern Senators, together with Berrien of Georgia, and Clayton of Delaware, two names dear to the Whigs of North Carolina.

I did not, Sir, vote for Mr. Badger, but I am not disposed to do him the slightest injustice. I believe him to be a gentleman of great talents, and the strictest integrity. I admit that his vote upon that occasion was not a decisive test of his opinions, and that it might have been merely an error of judgment. Should he hereafter in his place as Senator, support the spirit and object of these resolutions, and give to his State the benefit of his great abilities, no man in North Carolina will acquiesce more cheerfully in his election than I will, or will rejoice more in any future honor which may be bestowed upon *him*. Should, however, he decline to do so, it is not for me to say what should be his censure; but this I will say in the most confident belief that I speak the real sentiments of those *who* hear me, that if he declines to support the spirit of these resolutions, he will neither represent the majority of this Legislature which elected him, nor the wishes, or feelings, or interest, of at least nine-tenths of the people of North Carolina.

Let us now, Sir, examine these Resolutions, and see what they are, and how they originated?

A series of resolutions on the same subject were introduced into the other House, by a distinguished member of the Whig party, Mr. Steele, of Richmond. These resolutions were thought by some gentlemen too strong for the occasion, and in order to put them into such a shape as would secure an unanimous vote, they were referred to a Committee equally composed of distinguished members of both political parties. It was thought, on such a subject as slavery, we should have no party division; but that the Legislature, if it spoke, should speak the sentiments of the great majority, if not of the whole people of North Carolina. The resolutions on your table, with a slight amendment, are the production of that Committee, have received the sanction, with but few exceptions, of nearly every Member of the House of Commons, of both political parties; and I have introduced them here, that the Senate may have an opportunity of expressing their opinion, before the confusion and hurry of the last hour of the session.

What is there, Sir, in these resolutions, which should prevent their unanimous adoption, or which can prevent the most timid or scrupulous member from voting for them? The language is not as strong and decisive as North Carolina has before used to wards the Federal Government; nor in my judgment as strong as the occasion most amply justifies. Unless we choose to remain passive and silent, under every indignity, we cannot say less. And, Sir, can we remain silent? Are we not bound by every tie which binds us to our constituents, to speak, that they may be aware of the danger which approaches?

We are placed here as sentinels upon the watch tower, and if we slumber upon our posts, or fail to sound the alarm to our constituents, who are reposing in fancied security under the banners of a Constitution which we know to be violated, we are not true to those who rely upon our vigilance and fidelity.

The first resolution asserts the equality of the States in rights, privileges, and immunities, under the Constitution. This is so plain and clear a proposition, that I presume no one will deny it at least upon this floor.

The second resolution asserts, that at the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the subject of slavery in the States was maturely considered, its existence recognised, and its inviolability asserted. The Constitution is an instrument of enumerated and defined powers, no one of which by the widest construction, can justly give to the General Government any authority over this subject as a municipal institution. At the foundation of the Federal Constitution, the South had the power, and the wealth, and the North wooed us to an union with the most flattering and endearing epithets: The union has made her rich and powerful, and she is now disposed to impair the terms of the copartnership by which she has so wonderfully improved.

The third resolution expresses the concern, which the constant aggression on our rights, by the encroachments of the North, is producing.—This resolution Sir, appeals deeply to the feeling, not only of every Senator here present, but of every thinking individual in our community.

This continual and senseless agitation, of the subject of Slavery, is the greatest grievance that any civilized government ever inflicted upon any portion of its citizens, whose peace and security it was bound to protect, and promote. When before was it ever seen that a government, either civilized or barbarous, occupied itself in daily petty annoyances, calculated to disturb the peace, to endanger the security, and to embitter the feelings of a large portion of its citizens? And Sir, incredible as this fact may seem, it has been almost the exclusive occupation of the House of Representatives during its present session. The ignorance manifested by these agitators, of the true condition of Southern slavery, and of the best and safest mode to remove it, is only equalled by the intense malignity of their feelings towards the Southern owner. Can we then Sir, with any sort of fairness, be accused of indulging in any hasty or improper feeling, when we throw back upon our assailants with energy, the indignity they would cast upon us.

The fourth resolution declares the exercise by Congress of a power to exclude a Southern slaveholder from emigrating to any of our conquered territories with his property, would be an act not only of gross injustice and wrong, but likewise contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution. I am not, Sir, about to enter into any discussion upon the Wilmot Proviso; this resolution expresses in the most modified, and solidified manner, the least that a Southern man should claim upon such a subject. No wise government, least of all a republican one, should ever exercise a doubtful power, that may bring it into conflict with the rights and interests of any portion of its citizens. Ever since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the true mode of construing its provisions has been a matter of dispute. One set of politicians are desirous of enlarging the powers of the General Government by a forced and strained construction of the provisions of the instrument, whilst the other class go into the opposite extreme. Let who will administer the Federal Government, the experience of the last forty years has amply proved, that the apprehension of their not assuming power for any purpose whatever, is a mere chimera. The South, being the weaker portion of the confederacy, having an interest peculiar to itself, which is liable to be assailed from every quarter, very naturally and properly looks upon any construction of the Constitution which tends unnecessarily to increase the powers of the General Government, as dangerous and alarming. This is what the fourth resolution expresses, and does any one here doubt the truth of the proposition? Where is the necessity for any action at all, by the Federal Government upon the subject of slavery! There clearly is none; why then contend for a power, which is not needed? Why not leave slavery where it may be found, solely and exclusively to the management of those who wish it, and who are best able to take care of it? Was it intended that the Federal Government should administer to the whims, the caprices, or if you prefer the expression, the philanthropy of the North? This fourth resolution then Sir, simply expresses what every considerate Statesman, whether North or South, doubtless considers the true spirit and meaning by which your Constitution should be construed.

The fifth resolution tenders to the North a compromise on this vexed question; it says we are willing to adopt the Missouri Compromise, which gives to the North a climate which suits their constitutions and a territory large enough for ages of emigration. If the North has any disposition towards fairness and equality she cannot reject this compromise. Admit, if you please, that New Mexico and California can never be slaveholding States, is not this fact a further proof that the present action of the North on the subject is deliberately intended for an unprovoked and causeless insult to the South? If the Federal Government has the right under the Constitution to prohibit slavery, it has certainly the relative right to propagate it. We do not ask her to propagate it We say to her let it alone—do not disturb the relations of your citizens by a Quixotic crusade, in search of ills and grievances, with which you have nothing to do.

The sixth resolution merely proposes to lay these resolutions before Congress as the deliberately expressed opinion of the constituted authorities of the State of North Carolina There was a time when the Legislature of North Carolina spoke in the tones of command to her Senators. That time has gone by; we now speak with reluctance, and hesitation, as if we were approaching superiors, whom we were afraid to offend.—Why is this so? Does a short residence in Washington inspire a wisdom that cannot be improved, or create a dignity which a breath can tarnish? or is it not another proof of that influence which emanates from Washington, and which throws around all who partake of it, a portion of that "divinity which doth hedge a King"?

I have now, Mr. Speaker, run over these resolutions in a hurried manner, with a view of shewing that there is not one of them which in my judgment, does not deserve the approbation of *every* Senator on this floor. Your approval of *them*, will shew at least to your Southern brethren in Washington City, that you sympathise with them in the struggle they are enduring for your rights and privileges. And although you yield to none in your attachment to the union of these States, remember that in politics as well as morals, the maxim is a sound one, "to thine own self be true, thou cannot then be false to any man."

N. B. The vote was taken separately on the resolutions, and they all passed unanimously with the exception of the fourth and fifth, to which there were two votes in the negative.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 22.

After the usual morning business, a message was received from the House transmitting the engrossed Resolutions of the Senate on the subject of Slavery, with Mr. Stanly's amendment.

The question on concurring in the amendment was then taken. All the members present voted in the affirmative, except Messrs. Collins, Moye and Speight.

An amendment to the common school bill, making it imperative on the County Courts to lay a tax to the amount of one-third of the school fund received by each county, was concurred in,—Ayes 20, Noes 17.

The Senate took up the special order of the day, being the bill to provide for amendments to the constitution of the State—which was read the second time.

Mr. Shepard moved to strike out the Preamble—all those *whereases*, which motion was supported by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Woodfin opposed the motion.

Mr. Gilmer moved to strike out the Virginia word "commonwealth," wherever it occurs, and insert the North Carolina word "State," which motion prevailed.—The question was then taken on striking out the Preamble, which failed—Ayes 20, Noes 26.

Mr. Woodfin moved to lay the bill on the table until the 4th of March, which was negatived—Ayes 18, Noes 28.

Mr. Woodfin proposed an additional Section, to which Mr. Smith moved an amendment.

[Mr. Woodfin's disturbs the basis of representation in both Houses. The effect of Mr. Smith's would be, in accordance, to take the tax off a portion of the black polls, so as to lay it on all polls alike.]

The principle involved was debated between Messrs. Smith, Woodfin, Shepard, Bower, Gilmer, and Worth; when the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Smith, which was rejected—Ayes 19, Noes 28.

Mr. Gilmer moved to strike out "free white," in Mr. Woodfin's amendment, and insert "federal" in its place.

[The effect would be that the Senate would not represent taxation.] The amendment was rejected, Ayes 8, Noes 37.

Mr. Woodfin's amendments were then rejected—Ayes 16, Noes 31.

Mr. Gilmer offered an amendment making the representation in the House of Commons depend on the white population, and not Federal numbers. Rejected—Ayes 13, Noes 33.

And the Senate took recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the contested Election from Orange.

The case was then opened by Mr. D. K. McRae, counsel for the sitting member.

Without concluding, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Dobbin asked leave of absence for Mr. Person of Moore. Granted.

Nearly the entire morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to the bill to increase the Revenue of the State. Various additional articles were proposed for taxation, of which the following were adopted: Pianos and Harps, on motion of Mr. Leach of Davidson. Playing cards, by Mr. Jones of Rowan. Persons who bring Hogs from other States, $15 for every county, by the same member. Retailers of Liquors, $10 instead of $1, on motion of Mr. Steele.—Billiard Tables $200 instead of $500, by the same. Bowling Alleys $25, by Mr. Jones of Rowan. The bill as amended was then passed, 65 to 25.

NIGHT SESSION.

The engrossed resolution concerning the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, was taken up, and passed its second and third readings.

The bill supplemental to the bill for the improvement of Deep and Cape Fear Rivers, above Fayetteville, was next taken up.

Mr. Mebane offered an amendment, which was adopted. On this question several gentlemen addressed the House.

The bill passed its 2d reading—Ayes 69, Noes 29; and its 3d, Ayes 55, Noes 27.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 23.

The Senate took up the bill to amend the Constitution, the question being on its passage. The Yeas and Nays were called for—*three-fifths* of the Senators being necessary for its passage. Ayes 25, Noes 19,—not three-fifths, so the bill was *rejected*.

The Senate then resumed the Contested Election case from Orange, and Mr. McRae resumed his argument in behalf of the sitting member, and concluded.

Mr. Gilmer rose in reply; when the Senate took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Bower asked leave to withdraw the resolutions offered by the portion of the Committee on behalf of which he made a report. Objection being made, no question came before the Senate.

Mr. Gilmer then proceeded to address the Senate in reply to the Counsel for the sitting member.

The further consideration of the question was postponed until 3 o'clock tomorrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Satterthwaite presented the following Protest:

The undersigned being of the minority do hereby solemnly protest against the vote of the majority of the House of Commons, on the 20th day of January 1849, which resolved—

[See the 2d, 3d 4th 5th and 6th resolutions as printed at the head of Mr. Shepard's Speech, in another column of this paper.]

First. Because the name and authority of the State of North Carolina, has been usurped to denounce "aggressions" upon our rights which are not enumerated, to reprobate certain politicians of the North," who are not named, and to *intimate* a forcible resistance to "recent proceedings in Congress," (perhaps the future action of the General Government,) which are not defined!

Secondly. Because this General Assembly was not elected to revise the proceedings of Congress, nor to resist the General Government, nor to denounce in the name of North Carolina, other portions of this confederacy. But if we had been chosen for that purpose, it would be due to the dignity and character of the State, that her remonstrance against any aggressions upon the rights, and her warnings against any mischiefs which are sincerely believed to be likely to disturb the "peace" of the country, should be spoken (if uttered at all) with plain and manly sincerity, not in unmeaning generalities.

Third. Because in one part of said resolutions, it is asserted as a principle of the Constitution, that Congress has no power to prohibit the extension of Slavery in "any of the Territories of the Union," and yet in the next, it is declared that we are willing it should be done by Congress, regardless of the Constitution, provided "we" are not understood as thereby conceding the power of Congress to do it! all which appears to the undersigned to be a plain absurdity.

Fourth. Because if Congress does possess the power under the Constitution to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, now free! the first proposition is false, and if Congress have no such power, then the second proposition is nothing more or less than a recommendation to Congress *to violate the Constitution*, which they and we (their assumed advisers) have all solemnly sworn to support.

Fifth. The undersigned protest against the vote of the majority in this whole proceeding, as being well calculated (they will not say designed) to make the impression that the people of North Carolina would be willing under certain contingencies, to give up the Union of the States, and to that extent give encouragement to "reckless politicians" of the South, as well as of the *North*, who seem determined to "rule or ruin." Whereas, this General Assembly must know, that such an impression would be doing great injustice to our constituents.

Sixth. The undersigned protest against the vote of the majority, because all such Resolutions are useless, and unprofitable, more especially as the majority have themselves voted that the institution of slavery was "maturely considered" in the convention which framed the Federal Constitution, "*and that the Union of the States was finally secured by incorporating into that instrument distinct and ample guarantees of the rights of the Slaveholder.*" But if any vote of a majority of this General Assembly could give either more "distinct" or more "ample" guarantees, it may at least be doubted whether we add to those guarantees, by solemnly asserting what are the rights of slaveholders under the *Constitution* only for the sake of volunteering our advice to disregard it, and *that* for no *better* reason than that it has been done before! thus commending the Constitution as the better theory! but its violation as the better practice for statesmen, and for the protection of Southern rights!

F. B. SATTERTHWAITE.
EDW'D STANLY.

We adopt the foregoing as our protest.

JNO. Y. HICKS,
D. F. CALDWELL.

Several bills were presented, among them a bill by Mr. Rayner, concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. Made the order for 3 o'clock.

The order of the day, the bill to establish a Plank Road from Fayetteville to Salisbury, was taken up.

Mr. Williams of New Hanover, offered an amendment, which was adopted, Ayes 45, Noes 44.

The bill passed, Ayes 50, Noes 40.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a communication from the Commissioners of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad—which, on motion of Mr. Williams of New Hanover, was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print.

The order, the bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, was next taken up.

Mr. Rayner offered an amendment, which he advocated at length. He was replied to by Messrs. Mebane, Stanly, Thigpen and Dobbin. Mr. Dobbin had not concluded his remarks when the House took recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order, the bill supplemental to an act to establish the Lunatic Asylum, was taken up.

Mr. Stanly addressed the House on this subject, and moved to strike out "Lexington." The whole sitting was occupied in the discussion, when the question was put upon the motion of Mr. S., and the House refused to strike out.

The House then took recess.

NIGHT SESSION.

Mr. Rayner called up the bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.

Several amendments were offered to the bill, but they were all rejected.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and a majority having voted in the affirmative, the Speaker decided that the bill had passed the 2d reading.

The decision of the Chair was appealed from, and on this question the House was addressed by Messrs. Stanly, Rayner, Dobbin, Mebane, Clement, and Mosely. Before the question was taken on the appeal, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan'y 24.

A number of engrossed bills from the House of Commons passed their first reading.

The Senate took up and considered the message from the House in relation to adjourning *sine die* on the 29th, which was concurred in, Ayes 42, Noes 4.

The bill to make better and more suitable provision for *femmes covert*, was debated by Messrs. Smith, Joyner and Woodfin. The bill then passed its third reading, Ayes 33, Noes 8.

Mr. Murchison called up the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Salisbury Plank Road Company, which was read the second time and passed,—Ayes 22, Noes 20.

Mr. Worth called up the bill for the improvement of Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, which was read the second time.

The Charlotte and Danville Railroad bill was offered by Mr. Bower, as an amendment to this bill.

The Senate took recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Contested Election case from Orange coming up, Mr. Speight moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which he afterwards withdrew.

Mr. Lillington was opposed to this mode of evading a decision upon this subject. If gentlemen are disinclined to go into this investigation, they should not seek to shift the responsibility upon the fast escaping time which remains of the session. The subject has been under consideration for a long time—the Committee have been engaged in a laborious investigation of it for three weeks—and we are to be told now that no decision is to be had, and one member actually proposes to lay it over beyond the period of the session, to the 4th of March—by which the claims of justice will be defeated. Mr. L. went on in an earnest and animated manner to press for a decision of this case, and, in conclusion, moved to postpone the matter until 3 o'clock on Friday, to give time for members to come to a decision. The motion prevailed, Ayes 23, Nays 21.

A number of private bills passed their second and third reading.

The Cape Fear and Deep River bill was then taken up, and Mr. Bower withdrew his amendment, being the Charlotte and Danville Road bill. The bill passed its second reading, Ayes 25, Noes 15.

The Charlotte and Danville Road bill then passed its second reading, Ayes 23, Noes 18.

The Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

A number of bills and resolutions, chiefly of a private nature, passed their second and third reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker decided that the vote of a majority only was necessary to pass the bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution, which was acted on last night.

Mr. Stanly appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the decision was reversed.

Mr. Stanly moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Lost, Ayes 12, Noes 88.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected. Lost—Ayes 77, Noes 25.

Mr. Steele introduced a bill for the improvement of Lumber River. Read 1st time.

The bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad was then taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Rayner.

On this bill, there was a discussion, which continued until the House took recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to establish a new county by the name of Lafayette was indefinitely postponed. Mr. T. R. Caldwell advocated the passage of the bill.

The bill to increase the Revenue of the State was taken up, and various amendments were offered and debated until the hour of recess.

NIGHT SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the morning, viz: The Bill for the Relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.

The question on the amendment of Mr. Rayner was decided in the negative—Yeas 42, Nays 50.

Mr. Rayner then moved a further amendment, which occupied the House till the adjournment.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25.

Mr. Gilmer introduced three several bills, one of which was to provide for calling a Convention to amend the State Constitution; Mr. Woodfin, a bill to provide for a survey of Catawba river; Mr. Ashe, a bill to extend the limits of the town of Wilmington, &c.; which bills passed their first reading.

The bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Hickory Nut Turnpike Company, was debated by Mr. Miller for, and Mr. Woodfin against, when the bill passed its second and third reading.

Mr. Bethel moved to reconsider the bill to tax retailers of spiritous liquors $10 for license, which did not prevail, Ayes 11, Nays 28.

Mr. Ashe called up the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Plank Road Company, which was read third time.

Mr. Thompson, of Wake, defined his position. He was willing to go for the great Central Railroad—but was unwilling to connect with it projects too cumbrous to be sustained—he was willing that the Cape Fear Navigation bill should accompany it—but they must have more. All these were secondary in importance to the Central Railroad, and he was unprepared to vote upon them—and moved that this bill lie on the table, and be made the order for 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Worth was of opinion that the fate of one of these bills depended upon another—and he could see no use in delay. If they are to pass, let the question be taken—if they are to fail let them go. He hoped the motion would not prevail.

Mr. Thompson made a brief rejoinder; when

Mr. Woodfin took the floor. He wished to insist that this bill be not postponed. Can we not vote for this, with confidence that gentlemen would vote for others? He was willing to vote for this bill now, and then he proposed to take up the central bill and pass that.

Mr. Thompson withdrew his motion, and the bill PASSED. Ayes 22, Noes 19.

Mr. Woodfin called up the North Carolina Railroad bill, which prevailed. Ayes 22, Noes 14.

The bill was then read the third time, when the Senate took recess.

[We are compelled to omit the House proceedings of yesterday—we have condensed very much this week—but find it utterly impossible to do justice to the many interesting matters before the Legislature.]—*Raleigh Times.*

Improvements.—In the Senate, yesterday afternoon, the North Carolina Railroad bill was under discussion. While the bill was under consideration, Mr. Walker, of Mecklenburg, made a *hot* speech against it, and against all improvement; and spoke the voice of all the demagogues in the State at once. The burden of it was that the district he represented would not be benefitted one cent by this road—a fit argument for one whose little soul cannot look farther than his own barn-door. He forgot himself, and thought he was on the stump away up in Mecklenburg.

He was followed by Mr. Gilmer, who made a cool, clear, sensible speech in favor of improving the condition, and elevating the character of the old North State. He won noble laurels, which every honest heart will accord to him, and may he wear them ever!

We have just learned that the bill has passed the Senate, by the casting vote of the Speaker.—*Raleigh Times.*

Coining of the California Gold.—The Union says that some of the California gold received at the Philadelphia mint has been coined into quarter eagles, the abbreviation "Cal." being placed over the head of the eagle.

A lady wrote upon a window some verses, intimating her design of never marrying. A gentleman wrote the following lines underneath:—

"The lady who this resolution took,
Wrote it on glass to show it could be broke."

MR. CLAY AND THE U. S. SENATE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 22.

The Whigs of both branches of the Legislature, met in caucus this morning, and after several speeches, remarkable for their cordiality of feeling, unanimously nominated Henry Clay for the United States Senate. A letter has been received from Mr. Clay, in which he expresses his willingness to accept the nomination. It is understood here that Mr. Clay will accompany Gen. Taylor on his route to the seat of Government, taking this city in their progress thither.

Accident to Henry Clay—The Cholera.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot—By Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21, P. M.

Henry Clay, while walking out yesterday, accidentally slipped and fell; his head striking the pavement, producing quite a painful concussion. The venerable patriot was soon surrounded by friends, who quickly picked him up and conveyed him to his residence. He suffered considerably for some time, but I am glad to inform you that, at last accounts, he was fast recovering, and is not considered by any means dangerously injured. His health otherwise is very fine.

During the past week there were in this city only 130 deaths in all, of which but thirty were of cholera.

Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor.—The New Orleans Delta (Dem.) gives the following particulars of the meeting of these distinguished gentlemen:

The Meeting of Mr. Clay and General Taylor.—When the Steamer Princess stopped at Baton Rouge, the passengers, among whom was Mr. Clay, were all sitting at dinner. It happened that General Brooke and Colonel Taylor were coming down to the city, and concluding to take the Princess they came aboard, accompanied by General Taylor. As the General passed by the dinner table, he recognized Mr. Clay, and bowed to him; but Mr. Clay not appearing to recognize him, a gentleman at the table remarked, "Mr. Clay, that is General Taylor."

"Is it!" ejaculated Mr. Clay, with surprise and pleasure in his countenance; and immediately leaving his dinner, walked into the social hall, and with that warm frankness and earnestness characteristic of him, extended his hand to the General, who grasped it very warmly, and shook it very energetically.

"Why, General," pleasantly remarked Mr. Clay, "you have grown out of my recollection!"

"You can never grow out of mine," was the ready response of the General, whose countenance beamed with warm regard, and whose good-natured wrinkles almost obscured his bright and benevolent eyes.

"I congratulate you, General, upon your election to the Presidency, and I hope your administration may be as successful and glorious as your military career," remarked Mr. Clay.

"I thank you, Mr. Clay; but I am not President yet,—and—"

Here Mr. Clay, perceiving that the General's modesty was about to get the better of him, broke in with some playful remark, which led to a general and most agreeable conversation between the two distinguished gentlemen.

The Captain of the Princess, not wishing to interrupt so pleasant a reunion of two old friends, detained the boat for some time. Finally, however, the General and Mr. Clay parted, with expressions of mutual esteem, and a hope that they might soon meet again.

COINAGE OF THE MINT.

The Report of the Director of the United States Mint, which has just been laid before Congress, shows the coinage of the Mint during the year 1848 to have been as follows:

At Philadelphia, in gold	$2,780,930
in silver	420,650
in copper	64,158
Total	$3,265,138

[Number of pieces coined, 8,691,444.]

The deposites for coinage amounted to, in gold, $2,584,460; in silver, $466,732.

At New Orleans, in gold	$358,500
in silver	1,620,000
Total	$1,978,500

[Number of pieces coined, 3,415,850.]

The deposites for coinage amounted to, in gold, $183,360; in silver, $1,659,774.

At Charlotte, North Carolina, the amount received during the year for coinage in gold was $370,799; the coinage amounted to $364,320—composed of, half eagles 64,472, quarter eagles 16,788.

At Dahlonega, Georgia, the amount received during the year for coinage in gold was $274,473; amount coined, $271,75[illegible]—composed in number of half eagles 47,465, of quarter eagles 13,771.

The deposites at the four mints during the year amounted in all to $5,539,598.

In gold	$3,413,092
In silver	2,126,506
The coinage amounted to—	
In gold	$3,775,512½
In silver	2,040,050
In copper	64,158
Total	$5,879,720½

The Editor of the Standard has got his little friend, James K. Polk, a real Monarch at last. The following pompous announcement is from his last paper:

"The President has prorogued the Senate until the 5th of March, to act upon such communications as may be laid before it by President Taylor."

"Prorogued!" God save his Majesty, President James K. Polk, King of the United States, of Oregon, Mexico, and California! It has pleased him to *prorogue* the American Senate, has it? Perhaps he may take it into his kingly head, soon, to *prorogue*, in like manner, the House of Representatives, and the State Legislatures.—*Raleigh Times.*

Wooden Nutmegs.—The Hartford Times says that very large quantities of *spelter solder* have been sent to California on speculation. It is dropped in water when hot, by which means small scales are formed resembling almost exactly the gold dust or scales of Feather River. It is one of the vilest cheats of the day. We are informed that six barrels of this stuff were sent out in one ship from New York; and also that some has been sent from Hartford. The game is to sell this base metal to the gold hunters, as they arrive in California.—*New Haven Journal.*

Gen. Shields has been elected Senator in Congress from Illinois, in place of Judge Breese. Both are Locofocos, but Shields is said to be ultra against Slavery, and Breese not sufficiently so for the Sucker State.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27, 1849.

At a meeting held by the Students of the Jefferson Medical College, relative to the death of COLUMBUS LUTTERLOH, of Chatham county, N. C., the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Almighty, in his all-wise Providence, to take from among us our much esteemed friend and fellow student, A. COLUMBUS LUTTERLOH. Therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That we deplore the loss, and deeply sympathise with the relatives of the deceased, in the affliction they have sustained in being deprived of one in the flower and bloom of life, thus suddenly cut down.

2d. *Resolved*, That as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased, that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

3d. *Resolved*, That the Faculty of this College be respectfully requested to suspend the Lectures for the day, in order to attend the usual rites of burial.

4th. *Resolved*, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the Public Ledger of this city, and the Fayetteville Observer and Hillsborough Recorder, of N. C., with a request to publish the same, and that a copy be sent to the relations of the deceased.

5th. *Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed to invite the Students of the University of Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania College, to meet at the Jefferson Medical College at 2½ o'clock, to join in procession, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

R. M. HUSTON, M. D., Chairman.
WILLIAM WEBB, Secretary.
ALEXANDER WILSON,
H. W. GRAHAM,
J. T. BALLOW,
} Committee.

Lieut. Bell's Sword.—Through the politeness of his father, Mr. Wm. Bell, of the U. S. Arsenal at this place, we were shown on Wednesday, the beautiful Sword presented by the City Council of Charleston to Lt. Ralph Bell of this place, who went to the Mexican war with the Palmetto Regiment.

The scabbard is of silver, with gold mountings, all beautifully wrought. Among the engravings, are the names of Contreras, Churubusco, and Chapultepec, the scenes where American valor made an impression not only on Mexico, but the world.

It is the handsomest sword we have ever seen—a noble tribute from a noble people; and we doubt not will be nobly worn, as it has been nobly won.

North Carolinian.

Pension Agency.—We learn that Mr. George McNeill, a long established and well known merchant of Fayetteville, has been appointed Pension Agent for North Carolina, in place of the late Mr. Hyde.

Ib.

The Manchester Road.—We take pleasure in publishing to day the Report of the President of the new Road, from which it will be seen that though much remains to be done, a great deal has been accomplished towards the successful prosecution of this great work. At the late meeting Gen. W. W. Hartlee was unanimously re-elected President, and the following gentlemen Directors for the ensuing year, viz: J. Eli Gregg, of Marion district, S. C.; James S. Gibson and G. J. W. McCall of Darlington district, J. J. Moore and B. B. Muldrow, of Sumter district, Alfred Smith of Columbus county, N. C., E. B. Dudley, N. N. Nixon, Henry Nutt and Jno. A. Taylor, of Wilmington.

Wilmington Journal.

FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Jan'y 18, 1848.

*The Dahlias of

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1849.

The Legislature has covered itself with honor. It has had the good sense and patriotism to do what some of its predecessors, years ago, ought to have done for the improvement of the State. May its members live to see the great change in her condition which such a policy has wrought in other States that have adopted it; and may they everywhere, both now and hereafter, meet the plaudit of "well done, good and faithful servants."

The Central Rail Road bill passed the Senate by the casting vote of Mr. Speaker Graves. The vote being 22 to 22, when the Speaker pronounced his decision, there was a spontaneous burst of applause. We presume that the bill has passed without any change of its provisions as stated in our last. It provides for a Road from Goldsborough through Raleigh and Salisbury to Charlotte—the State to take two-thirds of the Stock;—for the renewal of the Raleigh and Gaston Road by the individual stockholders, who are then to be released from the suits on their old bonds, and to have one-half of the Road;—for the improvement of the Neuse and Tar Rivers.

The other Internal Improvement acts passed are, that for the relief of the Wilmington Rail Road, which we have not seen, but understand it is a liberal measure;—For the improvement of Upper Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, with a conditional subscription of $80,000, (the company to give bond to refund the amount of the State's subscription if the work be not accomplished;)—For the construction of a Turnpike Road from Salisbury to the Georgia Line, to which the Cherokee Land Bonds are appropriated;—And last, but not least, for a Plank Road from Fayetteville to Salisbury, to which the State subscribes three-fifths, or $120,000, of the estimated cost.

With these several measures carried into effect, we hope to see the State revived, regenerated, and disenthralled. As to this place, our citizens generally consider the measure of improvement adopted as in all probability far more useful than would be a Rail Road in any direction. The Plank Road is believed to be better adapted to the habits and wants of our people, who prefer to drive their own teams, with their own produce, to their own markets.

This measure finally passed by a decided majority—the House of Commons, as we anticipated in our last, manifesting a proper sense of shame at the refusal to extend aid to this section only, whilst this section steadily supported the measures of other sections, without which support they could not have been passed.

Again we say, honor to the General Assembly of 1848-9!

Reported for the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, Saturday Night, Jan'y 27, 1849.

It affords me heartfelt gratification to inform your readers of the passage, through both Houses, of all the great works of Internal Improvement which have been brought before the present General Assembly, except the Danville and Charlotte Railroad bill, which was under discussion in the Commons to-night having passed the Senate on yesterday) but with what result, I am not able to learn. Notwithstanding the patriotic fears of her enlightened citizens have been greatly excited that nothing would be done to save the State from the ruin which threatened her, yet this Legislature has acquitted itself manfully, and will long be remembered as one of the most public spirited ever convened in the Old North. I speak of course of the majority; for there are some whose notions of public policy are antiquarian enough to belong to the age of Oliver Cromwell, and whose lives are half frightened out of them at the bare idea of the State's being in debt a dollar. Such men as Conner, Bower, Walker, *et id omne genus*, ought to be made to ride over a rough cordoroy rail road all the days of their life.

After a hard squabble, the Lunatic Asylum has been located near Raleigh. The Senate disliked very much to agree to this, but finding the House would settle upon no other, reluctantly consented, rather than the Institution should have no location at all.

There has been some pretty sharp shooting in both Houses in the last day or two, and some hard words passed between Messrs Hawkins and Berry in the Senate, and Rayner and Caldwell of Guilford, in the Commons. I hope, however, and believe, that there will nothing further grow out of it.

The contested election from Orange, relative to the seat in the Senate between Messrs. Waddell and Berry, has resulted in awarding it to the latter gentleman; and that from Surry, in the House, between Oglesby and Waugh, in favor of Mr. O. —in both cases the sitting member being retained.

But it is very late, and I must hasten to my summary:

In the Senate, on Friday morning, the Cape Fear and Deep River bill was taken up, when Mr. Rowland moved an additional section to the bill, appropriating $15,000 for the improvement of Lumber River, in Richmond and Robeson counties, to the North Carolina line; which, after considerable debate, was rejected—23 to 30.

The remainder of the day was occupied in passing bills, and discussing the Charlotte and Danville Road, which came very near being snowed under by its friends wishing to impose burthensome and unfair (to the Central Road) amendments—it passed the Senate, however, after a hard struggle, by a majority of 2—20 to 18.

In the House of Commons, on Friday morning, the bill making an appropriation for Lumber River was taken up and rejected—33 to 48.

The bill supplemental to an act to establish a Lunatic Asylum came up, the question before the House being on the motion of Mr. Dobbin, to fill up the blank with Fayetteville. Lost—Ayes 13, Noes 30. [The House had previously agreed to strike out Lexington, and had refused to insert Lincolnton.]

On motion of Mr. Jones of Orange, the blank was filled, 46 to 37, with the words, "near Raleigh."

To day it has been impossible to keep up with the business of the two Houses. I subjoin a list of Captions of the Laws passed at this Session, which embraces all their affirmative transactions.

The two Houses meet on Monday morning at 4 o'clock, and are to adjourn *sine die* at 8.

PUBLIC ACTS

Passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, at the session of 1848-'49.

1. An act to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road Company. [Provides for a Rail Road from Goldsborough, in Wayne County, by way of Raleigh and Salisbury to the town of Charlotte, capital stock of the Company to be three millions of dollars—two millions to be subscribed by the State, and one million by individuals. The State's part of the subscription to be raised by the Treasurer's issuing certificates, binding and pledging the State for the payment of the principal of said debt to be redeemable at the end of thirty years; and said certificates of debt not in any event to be put in market below par. As soon as the sum of one million of dollars have been subscribed, the subscribers shall be incorporated into a Company, and the Stockholders shall meet at Salisbury to elect Directors and enact bye-laws for the government of said Company. The affairs of the Company to be managed by a board of twelve Directors—to be appointed by the State and the Stockholders in proportion to their stock subscribed. It is further provided, that for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to put the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road in good order, books shall be opened at various points; and when the sum of five hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed and expended on this Road, in laying it down with heavy T iron, &c., then one-half of said Road, with all the property appertaining to it, shall be transferred to said subscribers, and the Stockholders and obligors of the said Road shall be forever discharged from all liability to the State. And if the said subscribers shall fail to accept the conditions of this act, and comply with it, in that case then all the benefits of said act shall be granted to other persons, who shall be a body corporate as said subscribers would have been. Provision is also made, in certain contingencies, for extending the Gaston Road to Weldon. Said bill also appropriates $40,000 for improving Neuse river, and $25,000 for Tar river; but said money not to be paid out until operations have been commenced on the North Carolina Rail Road. And all the works hereby provided for, must be commenced within three years, and finished in ten, or the charter will be forfeited.

2. An act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company. [Provides for a Plank Road from Fayetteville to Salisbury—capital stock of the Company to be two hundred thousand dollars in shares of fifty dollars each; the State to take three-fifths, and individuals the remaining sum. The affairs of the Company to be managed by a President and nine Directors; and if the present capital shall be found insufficient, the said President and Directors are authorized to receive additional subscriptions to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, but the State to subscribe no more than three-fifths. Toll gates to be erected and tolls collected, but the profits of said Company not to exceed twenty per cent in any one year. The President and Directors to render distinct accounts of their proceedings and disbursements to the annual meeting of the stockholders and to the Governor of the State; and the Governor authorized to appoint one or more persons to represent the State in the annual meetings of said Company.]

3. An act to provide for the payment of the debt of the State to the Bank of Cape Fear, to the Bank of the State, and other debts due on account of endorsements by the State on account of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. [Authorizes the Treasurer of the State to issue certificates of debt for a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, binding the State to pay at the expiration of ten years from and after the date on which such certificates shall be issued. It is also provided that nothing in this Act shall be so considered as to give any authority for the Governor and Council hereafter to borrow money for the repairs of said Road, &c.]

4. An act to provide for the establishment of a State Hospital for the insane of North Carolina. [Provides for a tax of 1½ cents on every $100 valuation of land, and 7½ cents on the poll, to be levied for the space of four years, to raise the money to construct and furnish said building—the county Courts during said time to have power to make a proportionate reduction of the poor tax in their respective counties. The supplemental bill to this act locates this Institution within three miles of the City of Raleigh.]

5. An act to extend the time for registering deeds, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift.

6. An act extending the time of perfecting titles to land in this State. [Extends the time of perfecting titles to 1851 to such as have made no entries since 1840, and extends the time of payments to 1851 to those who have made entries since 1843.]

7. An act to unite the Roanoke Railroad Company and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company into one. [Provides to increase the capital stock of said Companies to $1,500,000 at the discretion of the Stockholders—allows two years to commence the work for uniting said Roads and no longer, from the 1st day of January next.]

8. An act to amend the 40th chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Forcible Entry and Detainer."

9. An act to amend an act entitled "an act concerning Weights and Measures, adopted by Resolutions of Congress as Standards throughout the United States. Ratified the 7th of January, 1843." [Provides that newly erected and unsupplied counties be furnished with standards.]

10. An act more effectually to suppress the traffic with slaves, and amendatory of the 75th section of the 34th chapter of Revised Statutes, entitled crimes and punishments.

11. An act to provide for the settlement of estates in the hands of Executors and Administrators, and for the relief of the same.

12. An act to regulate the duties of Sheriffs.

An act to exempt the Wardens of the Poor in the several counties in this State from military duty.

14. An act to authorize the Inspection of Provisions. [Gives to the county courts the power of appointing an Inspector of Provisions and forage.]

15. An act to facilitate the taking of depositions of witnesses in this State to be read in suits pending in the courts of other States. [Provides for the paying mileage to witnesses as in other cases of suits pending in this State.]

16. An act to provide for a Turnpike Road from Salisbury west to the Georgia line. [Provides that all the bonds due the State for the sales of Cherokee lands, and all judgments rendered on such bonds, together with all the lands sold and unsold, when the purchase money has not been paid, in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, and Haywood, shall be pledged for building said Road until said Road is completed. The contracts for the building of said Road to be in lots of one mile each, to be let out to the lowest bidder; and when said Road is completed, or twenty miles thereof, the Governor shall cause toll gates to be erected thereon, and the tolls collected shall go into the State Treasury. All laborers subject to work on public Roads, living within two miles of said Road, shall be required to perform six days labor in each year on said Road; and no one shall be subject to pay tolls on said Road at any gate in the county in which he resides, or within twenty miles of his residence. And it is also expressly provided, that the portion of said Road from the Georgia line to the east side of the Blue Ridge, shall be first made, beginning at the west end.]

17. An act to establish a Board of Directors for the Deaf and Dumb Institution of this State. [Provides that seven Directors, to-wit: Perrin Busbee, Linn B Sanders, John H Bryan, Thomas J Lemay, William W. Holden, Jas. F. Jordan, and Chas. E. Johnson—shall be appointed, and shall be charged generally with the interests of said Institution. Said Directors to be under the control of the Legislature, and to submit a Report of the condition and prospects of said Institution to each session of that body.]

18. An act to establish the Bank of Fayetteville. [Capital stock not to exceed $600,000, to be in shares of fifty dollars each. Charter runs until 1875. The liability clause is inserted, and said Bank is required to make annual statements of its condition and transactions to the General Assembly. If the Bank should refuse at any time to redeem its notes, said notes shall draw twelve per cent. interest per annum from the time of said demand until payment is made. It is also provided that whenever 10,000 shares shall have been subscribed, and the sum of $500,000 paid in, the President and Directors shall locate branches of said Bank at Wadesborough, Greensborough, Salisbury, and Washington.]

19. An act to improve the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers above Fayetteville.

20. An act to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts. [In all elections hereafter to be made the election shall be for some one Judicial Circuit in which no Judge resides; and the Judge so elected shall reside in some one of the counties of his District so long as he shall hold the office. The Judges may still allot and exchange their Circuits; and nothing in this act shall be so construed as to confine the election to any person residing in any particular Circuit in this State.]

21. An act to amend the 1st sec. 109th chapt. Revised Statutes, entitled "an act concerning Sheriffs." [No one convicted of felony or *crimen falsi*, hereafter to be allowed to vote for Sheriff.]

22. An act providing for the support of a system of International Literary and Scientific Exchanges.

23. An act amendatory and supplemental to an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled an act to provide suitable buildings for the comfortable accommodation of the Deaf Mutes of this State.

24. An act concerning the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. [Provides that the Company be authorized to mortgage the Road for the sum of $620,000, to raise money to repair the same; and gives a priority to this mortgage over the State's holding as former mortgagee. Also, extends the credit on the bonds of the Company for ten years.]

25. An act supplemental to an act passed at the present session, to improve the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers above Fayetteville. [Provides that the State take two-fifths of the capital stock, to-wit, $80,000, to improve said Rivers.]

26. An act to increase the Revenue of the State. [Taxes money at interest—all salaries over $500—lawyers and physicians—$3 each after a practice of five years—dentists the same Also pianos, harps, gold and silver watches, all carriages over $200 in value, playing cards, and raises taxes on retailers of spiritous liquors to $10. Drove stock of hogs and horses from other States, five dollars to each county per drove, where sold. Twenty-five dollars on Ten-pin alleys, and two hundred dollars on Billiard tables. These are the heads of this bill, it being impossible to give all its provisions.]

27. Concerning the President and Directors of the Literary Fund. [Authorizes the President and Directors to move suits to Wake county, &c.]

28. Concerning costs in certain cases in Equity. [Upon the plaintiff's dismissing his own bill, or defendant dismissing for want of prosecution, Plaintiff shall pay to defendant full cost.]

29. To amend the 10th sec. of the 102d ch. Revised Statutes, concerning Pedlars. [To pay a tax of $30, and be a native or naturalized citizen.]

The Private Acts are 132 in number. We are obliged to defer the list till next week, except the following, which are of interest to our readers:—

PRIVATE ACTS.

To incorporate the Foresters, an independent company, in the County of Richmond.

For dividing the County of Stokes.

To incorporate Blount's Creek Manufacturing Company in the town of Fayetteville.

To incorporate a Female College in the county of Anson.

To incorporate Union Manufacturing Company, in the town of Fayetteville.

To incorporate the Antioch Academy, in the county of Robeson.

To lay off and establish a new county by the name of Watauga, out of portions of Ashe, Wilkes, Caldwell and Yancy.

To empower the Justices of the Peace of New Hanover county to sell the Poor House in said county.

To lay off and establish a new county by the name of Alamance out of a portion of Orange county. [Provides that said county shall not be established, if a majority of the Commons voters of Orange shall declare at the ballot box against it.

To incorporate a Mutual Life Insurance Company in North Carolina.

To amend an act of last session regulating the inspection of Turpentine. [A barrel of hard Turpentine to weigh 240 pounds, and a barrel of Tar 280 pounds.]

To provide for the re-assessment of lands in the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Johnston, Sampson, Nash, and other counties.

To prevent the sale of spiritous liquors within a certain distance of Floral College.

To incorporate Lumberton Academy.

To provide for the opening and clearing out of Big Rockfish Creek.

To further justice in the county of N. Hanover.

Resolution relative to Thanksgiving Day. [Directs the Governor to set apart a day in each and every year for that purpose.]

MR. CLINGMAN.—We give another instalment of the elaborate Address of this gentleman.

The intelligent reader will be at no loss to see Mr. Clingman himself through the thin veil which he has attempted to throw over his electioneering efforts to attain the high office of Senator in Congress. "It was known to my friends," &c., "My friends imagined," &c. that is, it was known to Mr. Clingman: Mr. Clingman imagined: What? Why he knew that two or three democrats would vote for him, and he *imagined* that the Whig party might be driven to do likewise, because two of their own number preferred him to Mr. Badger.—That is, that 82 Whigs might be compelled or induced to give up their wishes, and those of their **constituents, to the whim, or caprice, or fancy, or ambition, of 2 or 3 Whigs!** "It was obvious, therefore, (says Mr. Clingman,) that it would be in the power of the Whig party to elect a Whig Senator by a majority of six, if they should determine to give their support as a party to a certain individual," viz: Mr. Clingman himself! Yes, this was obvious; but who wished that certain individual to be elected? Why just 2 Whigs and 3 Locofocos! This was certainly an exceedingly small capital to start out upon, in quest of so large a prize, and a man of less vanity and ambition might have hid his face in confusion at the beggarly account. But not so Mr. Clingman. He had "the rights of the West" so much at heart that he was determined to be "an independent candidate," though he should get only 5 votes out of 170. A very small share of modesty, such as might well become a man of his years, would have induced him to search out some one of the "dozen individuals" who he says, though he does not venture to name them, were as well qualified for the station as Mr. Badger. Is there none of those in the West but himself? Of course we are obliged to understand him to mean that he himself is one of the dozen. Though it would have shocked even his modesty to say so openly, no other construction can be put upon his language in connection with his conduct.) Mr. Shepard, who contends that the East ought to have the Senator, exhibited more delicacy. He did not vote for himself, nor even electioneer for himself, so far as we have heard. Indeed, we have heard that he too had a few friends in the Legislature, who would have voted for him, if he had *desired* them to do so, but who were good sensible sound Whigs, who saw that if the Whig party was divided it would be defeated, and they therefore gave their votes, as all true Whigs ought to do under such circumstances, for that Whig who was the choice of a majority, a very large majority, whose intellectual superiority no man in the State need hesitate to acknowledge, and whose personal character was above reproach. In this particular Mr. Shepard's conduct is less odious to the Whig party, than that of his Western rival.

There is a strenuous effort made by Mr. Clingman to discredit the party meetings which take place during every Legislative Session of every State in the Union, and of the Union itself. But they are absolutely indispensable, as both parties, everywhere, have found. Without them, there can be no unity of action. Without them, extreme, ultra politicians would never meet upon that middle ground of compromise and concession which is necessary to be occupied for the safety of the party and of the State. Mr. Clingman himself attended them when he was in the Legislature, and bitterly denounced Mr Shepard for hesitating in his support of their decisions. We doubt not that he still attends them in Washington. They are, we repeat, indispensable. And when they are denounced, and their decisions impeached, it may generally, if not invariably, be affirmed, that the complainant has been disappointed in some cherished purpose, some ambitious longing. Then it is he realizes, that

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
"With good opinion of the law."

If the caucus had nominated Mr. Clingman, at the last Session, or at the present, it would have been a most excellent caucus, a most useful system, instead of the trap for "plain, honest, and sensible men," as he represents the system to be. That Mr. Badger is not the choice of the Whigs of the State generally, or of a majority of the Whig members, or that he was elected two years ago by a stratagem, "wants confirmation," as the newspapers say in regard to the most apocryphal stories.

The reader will observe how assiduously Mr. Clingman endeavors to shuffle off upon his corporal's guard of friends, all the arrangements, and movements, preliminary to the election. He himself "would have felt bound by party obligations to vote for the nominee of the party." But he "advised his friends to make no opposition to Mr. Badger's election." In the next breath he "advised them to act as they preferred individually;" and then he justifies himself for not urging them to support Mr. Badger. But all this might as well have been avowed openly as a strenuous effort to manœuvre himself into the Senate. Every body knows that he was in Raleigh before the Session and for many days afterwards, and posted back there again from Washington, and entered into *such* a correspondence with the leaders of the Locofoco party. And every body knows what all this was meant to accomplish.

We beg the Whig reader to consider attentively the letter of this *Whig!* to the leaders of the Locofoco party. It was written in hot haste. He so jumped at the prospect of defeating the Whig party, by means of his two Whig friends and the Locofoco party, that he did not even stop to consult a single person as to the propriety of writing, or as to what he ought to write. He vouches for the "elevated, honorable, and patriotic motives," which he "well knew" of his correspondents.—And what were those motives? Why evidently to defeat the Whig party, by inducing *him* to blink or repudiate his Whig principles. These were the "elevated, honorable, and patriotic motives," for which he vouches. And they were so far successful as to bring to his support all but 16 of the Locofocos, who were either committed unalterably against any Whig, or had no confidence in him. They were so far successful as to extract from him a letter in which he nowhere hints that he is a Whig, in which he "fully agrees with them" in several particulars, and does not disagree with them in any. As to the Tariff he is rather non-committal: It is too high and it is too low: He would not repeal it, nor would he restore the tariff of 1842. The Sub-Treasury he would amend so as to legalize Mr. Secretary Walker's violations of its positive enactments. What more could the Locofocos desire? On the Wilmot Proviso, his answer is intended to remove all the bitter hostility of the party for his former votes, which they declared were treasonable to the South, and to which he is now careful to make no allusion. Mr. Clingman cites Gen. Taylor's willingness to receive Locofoco votes. *But Gen. Taylor took care to tell them that he was a Whig.*

As to the matter of the division of Stokes county, and the report of an arrangement with the Senator from that county, we know nothing But the fact that the bill passed by nearly a unanimous vote, of both parties, would seem to disprove the whole story, which we imagine to have been a mere rumor started and told to Mr. Clingman for effect.

The long paragraph in which Mr. Clingman explains why he did not hold out as a candidate to the end, is a curiosity. He might have made it much shorter by saying plainly, *that he found he could not get votes enough to elect himself.*—That is the whole truth of the matter. But one of the most amusing of his reasons discloses another instance of his "*magnanimity.*" In this case, however, his magnanimity was not exhibited to Mr. Badger, nor to Mr. Badger's friends, nor to his own friends, but to those Locofocos who would not vote for either Mr. Badger or himself! To "relieve *them*," he gave up the contest! Magnanimous Mr. Clingman!

The crowd upon our columns obliges us to stop for the present with the paragraph alluded to above, which concludes the first half of the Address. We hope to find room for the remainder, and a few remarks on it, in our next.

The Raleigh Register contains a communication of Tod R. Caldwell, Esq. member of the Legislature from Burke county, indignantly and eloquently repelling the imputations of Mr. Clingman on the Western members, contained in such passages as the following, addressed to the people of Mr. Clingman's District, (which includes Burke.)

"As things were this winter, had *four or five* of your members determined to act together in support of *your right*, they would have succeeded without doubt; for as soon as these people perceive that you are determined no longer to be their slaves, they will for the sake of obtaining your co-operation, admit you as equal partners. If for the future you intend to act, *then select your men with care.* Take such men as will regard themselves as *your representatives*, rather than the *servants* of central managers—men, in short, who will dare to tell them that if they want *white slaves*, they must look for them elsewhere than in the Western Reserve. Should the persons thus selected by you, when they get to Raleigh, be *cajoled* or *intimidated* into an abandonment of your rights, then *beat* them with *many stripes*, and set *ear-marks* upon them, so that they may be incapable of deceiving again."

We regret that we have not room for the whole of Mr. Caldwell's article. After showing that he had faithfully stood up for the rights and interests of the West on all questions affecting them, he adds,—

"In what, I would respectfully ask of Mr. Clingman, have I offended? Why should I be *beaten* with *many stripes*? Why be *ear-marked* and turned loose? Why be called a *servant* of central managers, or a *white slave* from the West? Why be physicked with *sharp medicines*? Because, forsooth, I *dared* to vote for the Hon. George E. Badger for U. S. Senator instead of voting for the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman. Well, let us see if I acted adverse to the wishes of my constituents in this matter. That question can be settled in a very few words. When I canvassed the counties of Burke and McDowell, I made what is generally called stump-speeches, at almost every muster-ground in the counties, and invariably proclaimed to the people that, if elected to represent them, I should most undoubtedly and unhesitatingly vote for Mr. Badger, and never in one solitary instance did I hear a Whig say that he preferred any other individual, nor did I ever hear, during the whole of my campaign, any one, either *Whig* or *Democrat*, say that Mr. Clingman deserved that office, or ought to be elevated to it; still, I have no doubt it was pretty generally believed that he would not decline it, if it were tendered to him. I believe it is a maxim among *true statesmen*, that distinguished positions are neither to be sought after nor declined if *voluntarily* tendered."

Again:—

"Now, for the life of me, I can't conceive how it could ever have entered Mr. C's. imagination that he was the favorite of the West for Senator, when every Whig representative but two, from his own Congressional district, cast their votes for another gentleman. In my judgment, any disinterested person would come to the conclusion, that he certainly could not have been their first choice, or they would most certainly have voted for him, at least in caucus; but *he got not a solitary vote there.*"

What makes this rebuke of Mr. Clingman the more forcible, is the fact stated by Mr. Caldwell, that he has been the ardent supporter of Mr. Clingman in all his elections to the place he now fills in Congress.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—We learn by telegraph from Raleigh, that Mr. David Reinhardt, formerly a respectable citizen of Lincolnton, N. C., but recently of South Carolina or Florida, was killed yesterday morning in an encounter with a gentleman of Raleigh. Mr. Reinhardt lately passed through this place, evidently in a state of derangement, and we learn in that state violently assaulted the gentleman in question, who, in self defence, gave the blow with his fist from which death resulted.

"THE GOLDOMETER."—We see that some of our brethren of the press are publishing the marvellous advertisement of "Senor Don Jose D'Alvear," respecting an instrument to guide the credulous to the discovery of gold mines. New York papers pronounce it a humbug, as we thought when we threw Don Jose's advertisement in the fire, some weeks ago. We learn that persons in North Carolina have written for the Goldometer—and lost their money.

The Intelligencer mentions that Mr. Calhoun, who has been seriously indisposed, has so far recovered as to resume his seat in the Senate; and that Mr. Mangum, who has not taken his seat at this session, is detained at home by indisposition.

Gen. Cass has been elected U. S. Senator from Michigan, for six years, by a vote of 44 to 36. It is stated that 22 Locos voted with the Whigs against him.

David Hale, one of the Editors of the Journal of Commerce, died at Fredericksburg, Va. on the 22d inst. after a lingering illness.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 22d, Mr. Dix presented resolutions of the Legislature of New York, in favor of establishing governments in New Mexico and California; prohibiting slavery therein; against the unfounded claim of Texas to New Mexico, and in favor of a law to prohibit slave prisons in the District of Columbia. A motion to print these resolutions led to a debate which occupied the whole sitting, and covered the whole ground of Northern and Southern rights. The printing was finally ordered, 45 to 6.

On Tuesday, nothing of importance.

On Wednesday, Mr. Douglass's bill to establish a State government in California was debated and referred to a select committee.

The bill to reduce Postage then occupied the remainder of the sitting.

On Thursday and Friday, private bills occupied the greater part of the sittings.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday and Tuesday, a variety of business was done, but nothing of particular interest. Abolition and Mileage were the leading subjects. A yea and nay vote was taken on the motion to pay the Members $2000 a year, with 10 cents mileage, and the amendment, which was adopted in committee, (where the names are not recorded,) was rejected, 150 votes to 36.

On Wednesday, a bill to extend the revenue laws over California, was debated at great length, the Wilmot Proviso forming, as usual, the staple of the debate.

The army appropriation bill was then taken up, and again came a debate on slavery.

On Thursday, after acting on several private bills, a debate took place on an appropriation bill. After which, Mr. McKay reported a bill providing for the coinage of gold dollars.

On Friday, 66 private bills were passed.

THE SOUTHERN MEETINGS.—At a meeting of the General Committee (only 9 out of the 15 attending,) Mr. Berrien submitted an Address, in lieu of that of Mr. Calhoun, which had been recommitted. This address is said to compare favorably with that concocted by Mr. Calhoun, inasmuch as it avoids the discussion of abstract principles, and is confined to a recitation of facts, and expostulation against alleged aggressions. It appeals to the people of the whole United States, and not to a section; and instead of professing to speak for the Southern Senators and Representatives in Congress, it assumes the more appropriate capacity of representing the sentiments of such citizens as may choose to attach their names. Compromise is recommended in the adjustment of the questions which now disturb the country, as it was practised in reference to others of equal moment and magnitude. The committee agreed to submit both this address and Mr. Calhoun's to the General Meeting on the 22d.

When this meeting took place, Mr. Berrien's Address was read, and led to a vehement debate. Mr. Mason of Va. (says the correspondent of the North American,) led off in opposition to the address, which he characterized as a petition, and not a declaration of rights. Mr. Bayly followed in a speech laudatory of Mr. Calhoun's manifesto, which he insisted took the true ground. Mr. Gentry contended that no action was necessary, and adduced cogent reasons in vindication of that opinion. Mr. Foote sustained Mr. Berrien and the views embodied in his address. Mr. Hilliard advocated a postponement of the whole subject till after the 23d of February.

At this period Mr. Stephens introduced a motion, declaring that it was inexpedient to adopt any action. Mr. Bedinger and Mr. Iverson resisted this proposition, and advocated with great warmth the original address. In consequence of a remark made by Mr. Iverson, Mr. Morehead inquired of him whether, in case the Wilmot Proviso prevailed, he was in favor of dissolution. To this question Mr. Iverson answered "Yes," and his sentiment was warmly applauded by a portion of the Locofocos.

Mr. Rhett regarded the paper presented by Mr. Berrien as a mere remonstrance, in no way adapted to the exigency which existed. South Carolina, he said, had taken her ground, and she could not be forced to retreat. The time for action had come; and he was prepared to engage in it in whatever form it might be necessary. The resolution offered by Mr. Stephens was laid on the table, Ayes 55, nays 19. Considerable and very animated discussion followed, and Mr. Berrien's address was rejected by a vote of ayes 26, nays 33.

Mr. Calhoun's Manifesto was then taken up and adopted—ayes 32, nays 19. On this final vote but a single Whig (Mr. Gayle of Alabama) voted in the affirmative. Many of the Locofocos refused to vote at all, and some of them voted nay.

The Baltimore Patriot gives the following account of the closing scene:—

The question was about to be taken, when Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, rose and addressed the meeting against the views expressed in Mr. Morehead's speech, and declared that he (Mr I.) was for disunion, if the North continued its present course.

Mr. Morehead asked him, if the Wilmot Proviso were adopted, whether he would go for disunion?

Mr. I. replied, "yes."

Then, said Mr. Morehead, why did you not raise the standard last session, when the Wilmot Proviso was enacted, and Mr. Polk approved it?

The vote was then taken on adopting Mr Berrien's address as a substitute for that of Mr. Calhoun, and it was rejected by one majority—those opposed to action not voting either way.

Some of the members here left the meeting.

The question was then taken on adopting Mr. Calhoun's address, and it was carried—ayes 32, nays 19. The meeting then adjourned.

The Locofocos are already endeavoring to make capital out of the refusal to adopt, blindly, Mr. Calhoun's Report. In doing so, they carefully conceal the fact, that McKay and Daniel of this State, with twelve other Southern Locofocos, voted against its adoption. And further, that on the final vote, only 51 Southern members, out of 121, voted at all. Seventy Southern members refused to have any thing to do with it. Still more, only 32, out of 121, voted for the Address. Now there are in Congress, to say nothing of Whigs, 73 Locofoco members from the Southern States, and yet only 32 of them voted for the Address. Where are the remaining 41?

The fact is, that the whole movement came from the wrong quarter, to inspire confidence. It originated with those who are suspected, in the South even, of something worse than indifference to the Union.

The Milton Chronicle totally misunderstands our views on the subject of Internal Improvements. So far from making any opposition to the Danville and Charlotte Road, we actually urged some reluctant members of the Legislature to vote for the charter. Not that we thought that Road a politic one for the State. Far from it. But we did think, that the people of that region had a right to a charter, for the purpose of finding for themselves a market which the State had failed to provide for them, in another direction. It is true that afterwards, when we saw the members from the Charlotte and Danville region voting against other schemes than their own, we began to doubt whether the Legislature ought not to treat their scheme as they treated the schemes of others.

OHIO LANDS.—Mr. Turley, of Scioto county, Ohio, last year raised 160 bushels of corn on one acre of land; Mr. George Loughrey raised 1500 bushels of shelled corn on eleven acres, or an average of 136⅓ to the acre. In Ross county, Ohio, the premium offered by the Agricultural Society for the best acre of corn, is coupled with the condition, that the yield shall be "not less than two hundred bushels to the acre!"

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 30.

At New York, yesterday, Cotton firm and active. Sales 2000 bales at full prices. Pork advancing. Corn slight decline. Other things unchanged. No steamer yet.

CALIFORNIA.—Another young gentleman from this place, Mr. Washington Williams, is off for California, via New York.

The Northern papers give long lists of passengers who are sailing daily for the gold region.—Every thing appears to be at fever heat. Many are leaving their wives and children; but most of the adventurers are young men, and very many of them from most respectable families. The N. Y. Express says,—

"Gold is in everybody's mouth, on everybody's tongue, in everybody's face. Every thing looks yellow. Walk from the Battery up to Grace Church, and one hears nothing but, "when are you off?"—"lend a hundred dollars,"—"work passage"—"Jones went off yesterday"—"Smith starts to-night,"—"wife provided for,"—"twenty pound lumps,"—"pick axes,"—"shovels,"—"sifters,"—"jack-knives,"—"Sacramento,"—"twenty carats fine,"—"got a letter from Jenkins, yesterday—Jenkins has dug up a couple of millions,"—"the real dust,"—"Cape Horn too tedious,"—"overland,"—or through that "monumental canal just discovered, you know, at the Isthmus,"—"Chiriuahua,"—"Santa Fe,"—"Big Fork,"—"Feather River,"—"Sutter's Fort,"—"brandy,"—"whiskey,"—"sciditz powders,"—"bowie knives,"—"revolvers." The daguerreotype establishments are overrun with fathers, brothers, cousins, all getting a likeness to leave to the families they are deserting. The wharves are black with human beings, begging to be carried off.

The Union contains a letter from Lieut. Larkin, dated Monterey, November 14th, received at the State Department, containing further confirmation of the previous despatches, public and private; and far outstrips all other news in its exciting character.

The gold is increasing in size and quality daily. Lumps are found weighing from one to two pounds. Several had been heard of weighing as high as *sixteen*, and one *twenty-five* pounds!

Many men who were poor in June are now worth $20,000, by digging and trading with the Indians.

A hundred dollars a day is the average amount realized daily from July to October.

Half the diggers are sick with fevers, though not many deaths have occurred among them.

The Indians readily give an ounce of gold for a common calico shirt, and others are selling for ten dollars each in specie.

The Gold Regions extend over a tract of 300 miles, and it was not known that it did not extend a thousand.

A letter from Commodore Jones says things are in a deplorable condition, anarchy prevails; even his officers are disposed to desert. He adds, the Indians are selling gold at fifty cents per ounce.

Many vessels are deserted by captains, cooks and seamen. The ship Isaac Walton offered discharged soldiers fifty dollars per month to go to Callao, which was refused! She was supplied by Government sailors. All the naval vessels on the coast are short of hands. The ship Ohio wants 150 to make up her complement.

Oregon and the Sandwich Islands are pouring their population into California.

Nearly the whole of the Third Artillery have deserted.

Provisions are scarce and high. Board $1 a day, washing $6 a dozen.

Merchants' clerks get from $1200 to $3000 a year.

The following are extracts from the latest letters.

"Nothing that you have heard can give you an adequate idea of the horrible state of this country. Since the military government of the territory has ceased, owing to the conclusion of the treaty of peace, we are literally without government, and without law or order of any kind."

"There has been a vast amount of sickness and misery among the gold hunters; owing in a great measure to exposure, imprudence in dressing and improper food. The country is so bare of all the comforts and necessaries of life that the most unheard of prices are asked and freely given for clothing and food. Consequently, in the end, notwithstanding the rich products of the labors of the diggers, they are not much better off than if they labored at less profit and received their supplies at moderate rates.

"I will give you the prices of different articles: Blankets have been sold for $9 to $100 each; shoes $1 per number. Large tin pans, three ounces of gold. Sailors sheath knives, $6 to $8. Revolvers 6 to 8 ounces of gold, and I *saw* a man who paid $600 for a barrel of flour. Liquors are very scarce and command the highest prices. Shovels have sold for $20 and picks for the same. I was offered 6 ounces of gold for my old cloak, which *cost* $25, and has suffered six years of hard wear. All articles of clothing sell well, and there are none in market.

PANAMA RAIL ROAD.—The corps of Engineers, &c. to the number of 46, for the survey of the route for this great work, have actually sailed from New York for Chagres.

A Telegraphic dispatch from Ohio, states that the contest relative to the election of Governor has terminated, and Mr. Ford, the Whig candidate, has been inaugurated.

The N. Y. Evening Post says:—We understand that Mr. Walker our Secretary of the Treasury, declared two months ago, that the discoveries of gold about to be made in California, would unsettle the boisness of the world. It is a fact that a good time is coming for debtors, if no one else.

MARRIED,

At St. John's Church, in this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev'd Jarvis B. Buxton, the Rev'd JOSEPH C. HUSKE to Miss MARGARET K., only daughter of Hon. Robt. Strange.

DIED,

Suddenly, of Apoplexy, at his residence in Chatham county, on the 24th inst., STEPHEN GILMORE, aged 56 years. It was but a short interval from the time the fatal disease attacked him, till his spirit winged its way to the God who gave it. He was a worthy and highly respectable farmer, and a man of strict integrity and honor, a warm friend, a social and obliging neighbor, kind and affectionate husband, and a good master. He left a long train of kindred and friends to lament his loss, and mingle their sympathy with those of his distressed widow.—[*Com.*

In Montgomery, Ala., on the 22d Nov. last, JOHN CAMPBELL, aged about 30 years, formerly of this county, but for 11 years a resident of the former place. He has left disconsolate parents and an only sister in this county. For his many amiable traits of character and virtues he is much regretted.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 25.—St'r Henrietta, with Boat Nelson in tow, with goods for Owen Holmes, Rockfish Co, E J Hale, C P Mallett, Rev J B Buxton, &c.

Jan'y 26—Steamer Rowan, with goods for J C Bloc

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Coppers, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Composing the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Cassiet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambswool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delaine Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemozetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Tottons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.
Oct. 16, 1848. 36tf

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Do. do. do. Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De-Laines and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.
October 9, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.
Sept. 23, 1848. J. M. WILLIAMS. 34tf

REMOVAL.
NEW GOODS.

JAMES DODD, having sold off his old Stock at auction, and removed to Green street, opposite J. R. Gee's, has received a full supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

100 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
8 bbls. Clarified, and other sorts of Sugar,
37 bags Shot, 10 kegs Powder, 30 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, &c., single and double-barrel Guns.

FINE LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, fine Madeira Wine, Muscat, Port, and Malaga Wine, London Porter.

A few good Bonnets, and some Artificials.
An assortment of VIOLINS.
Nov. 3, 1848. 40-6m

I am determined to leave Fayetteville as soon as I can wind up my business. All those wishing to buy cheap goods can find them at my Store on Green Street, next to Mr. H. Leete's.
JAMES DODD.
January 1, 1849. 48

NOW RECEIVING.

A NEW supply of Almonds, Filberts, Brazil and Madeira Nuts, Preserves, Prunes, Citron, Currants, Nutmegs, Dates, Chocolate, Sardines, 1 bbl. Cooking Wine, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of FANCY GOODS and TOYS, for Children.

Gold Pens, fine and common Knives, Revolving Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot and Shot Pouches, Canister Powder, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices.
W. PRIOR.
Nov. 11, 1848. 41-3m

☞ A supply of ORANGES kept constantly on hand when they can be had.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blankets, &c.

All of which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for Produce.
L. McKELLAR.
Nov. 11, 1848. 41-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery,

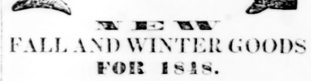
&c. &c., which he is prepared to sell unusually LOW. Call and be convinced.
H. LEETE.
Nov. 3, 1848. 40tf

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas,

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.
October 24, 1848. 38tf



NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Selet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Muleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.
J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britania Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, fine unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silicia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black span Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.
MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Women of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Ellet; Physical Geography, by Mary Summerville; The Image of his Father, 50 cents; The Trapper's Bride, 25; Chambers' Educational Course, consisting of Elements of Zoology, Elements of Physiology, Elements of Chemistry, Elements of Drawing, Elements of Geology, Treasury of Knowledge.

Just received and for sale by
Nov. 25. E. J. HALE

NEW STOCK OF
Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

SCHOOL, LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, AND Miscellaneous BOOKS,

Letter, Cap and Bill Paper, Blank Books of all kinds, Pocket and Pen Knives, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, Quills, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ink Stands of all kinds, Mathematical Instruments, Letter and Note Envelopes, Drawing Pencils, Motto Wafers, Sealing Wax, Note Paper, Backgammon Boards, Visiting Cards, Bristol Boards, Perforated Paper, Boxes Paints, Indelible Ink, Card Cases, Ivory Folders, Pencil Points, Tooth Brushes, Thermometers, &c.
E. J. HALE.
August 16.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

Millinery.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

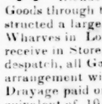
TABLE-BOY,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.
December 25. 95-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.



THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.
March 11, 1848. 7tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 29, 1847 94tf

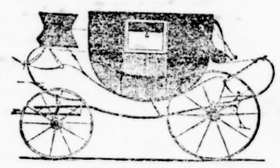
☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville at E J. Hale's Book Store, the only authorised Agency.
November 10, 1848. 41-4m

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster.

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *the Jew David's Plaster*, and of the so be considered miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freedom of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him, the soreness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, on this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owensville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.
Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

W. BRANSON:

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Sept. 28, 1848. 35-6m

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1848. 19-tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,
OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

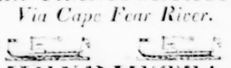
THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION
Via Cape Fear River.



HENRIETTA
Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designing their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, Care "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville." All Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

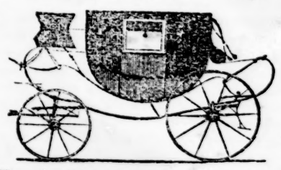
Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.
J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.
Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to
MALCOM McALPIN.
April 1, 1848 9-tf

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1848. 18-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of Cumberland Academy hereby give notice, that the Institution under their care will be re-opened for the reception of Scholars on Wednesday the 3d day of January next. Rev'd Simeon Colton, D. D., will take charge of the School as Principal, who will be provided with competent assistance.

Cumberland Academy is situated in the Northern part of Cumberland county, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh by Atkins's Ferry, and about midway from either place. The location is distinguished for health, surrounded by a good neighborhood, and is removed from the temptations often prevailing in large towns to the detriment of a School. The Trustees are in the process of erecting buildings, which they intend shall be competent to all the purposes of the kind of institution contemplated. It will also be furnished with such helps in the instruction as the character of the School may require. A new and commodious house for boarding is nearly completed, which, together with the buildings now ready, will furnish ample accommodations for such as may be disposed to attend the School. The boarding establishment will be under the direction of Mr. Hugh McLean, who with his mother, long acquainted with such business, will do every thing that can be reasonably expected to make the condition of their boarders comfortable.

The price of board, including washing and lodging, is six dollars per month. Students lodging in Academy buildings, will be charged for the use of rooms and furniture, one dollar and twenty-five cents per Quarter, or five dollars per annum. Other Students will be charged twenty-five cents per quarter, or one dollar per year, for contingencies.

Such as are attending to the languages, and other higher branches, will be charged eight dollars per quarter, or thirty-two per annum.

Such as attend to the different branches of English studies, the charge will be six dollars per quarter, or twenty-four dollars per annum.

For the Elementary branches in English, four dollars per quarter.

Tuition and Board to be paid in advance, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The design of the Trustees in establishing this School is to provide a place where youth may be prepared for College, or fitted for business, under a good moral influence, where there may be few temptations, and where they shall not be exposed to the evils often found to prevail in large and business places. The location, it is believed, will be peculiarly favorable for such as may wish to prepare for College; for such as wish to study, in order to qualify themselves for business; and where parents may place their sons under a supervision, and in circumstances such as may inspire a confidence that they will be trained to good moral habits, while the expenses are so low as to enable those of limited means to give their children a good education. The trustees having confidence in the teachers employed, and in the arrangement made for boarding, believe they may recommend the School to the patronage of the public, and trust that under a careful supervision, the Institution will become such as will meet the expectation of patrons, and gain a high place in public favor. They wish it to be understood, that the strictest attention will be paid to the moral culture of the pupils, and, in connection with this, the Bible will be made a part of the course of studies, and as far as practicable, a religious aspect will be given to the exercises of the School, while every thing inconsistent with a rigid moral character will be discountenanced.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't.
Cumberland county, Dec. 15, 1848. 46tf

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

The Subscriber is authorized to sell, on a credit of six and twelve months, at private sale, a three story brick building in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., situated on Hay street in the Brick Row. And if not disposed of previously, will sell the same at Auction, in the town of Fayetteville, on the 1st day of February next, at the door of said building.

Bond and approved sureties will be required of the purchaser before the conveyance of title to said property.

NOAH RICHARDSON, Executor.
Dec. 5, 1848. 46ts

N. B. For any information wanting, address the subscriber at Carthage, or see him at home, nine miles West of Carthage.

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.
JOHN H. HALL.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 19, 1848. 36tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 93tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.—In Equity.

Judith Cagle, *vs.* Solomon Hathc